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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues,)..........$1 50
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The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
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SLIGO IRON WORKS,
LYON, SHORB & CO,
121 Water street.
Boiler Iron,
Firebox Plates,
Flue Sheets,
Sheet Iron.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 142½.

CITY ITEMS.

How They Wear.

If there is any place where a Piano is put to the test, it is certainly in a Seminary, where it is used constantly, and often very severely. The following letter shows how the "Chickerings" stand such usage:

STEUBENVILLE, July 7, 1865.

MR. C. C. MELLOR—Dear Sir: In regard to the Chickering's Pianos, I can only reiterate the praises of all the celebrated musicians who have used them. As a teacher in the Steubenville Seminary for many years, where they have been in constant use, I have had good opportunity to judge of their durability. A Piano that can withstand the constant practice of boarding-school Misses as these do, and still retain their fine tone, must be an instrument that has every necessary quality combined. I give them my unqualified commendation, and think them unequalled by any in America.

Yours respectfully, H. B. GRAYSON,
Professor of Music, Steubenville Female Seminary.

Caution.

Mr. Speer has been to great expense and spent years in travelling in Europe, and in procuring the Samburg grape from Portugal, (Samburg being the name used in Portugal for this variety of grapes,) and getting the wine under proper cultivation in this country, he having no intention of making a business of it, or of ever offering the wine for sale, but simply distributing it among his friends. It was done more for pleasure and experiment than any thing else. His yearly income gives him ample support without it as a business, and only after being persuaded and urged by physicians of New York Hospital, and other eminent medical men who had tested the wine, that he was induced to extend the vineyard and devote his whole time to the cultivation of the grape and managing of the wine. It is therefore, no small matter, when the public are deluded and induced by misrepresentations of selfish, unprincipled or ignorant persons to use a spurious manufactured article called wine, instead of using a pure, rich juice wine from the grape. Be these representations either through ignorance or from selfish motives it is right we should caution people to be careful what they drink, when a pure wine so rich from the grape, and without addition of sugar, water or liquor, can so readily be obtained. Every drop of Speer's Samburg Wine is pure, and when put in the market has his signature over the cork of each bottle.

Speer's Samburg Wine is sold wholesale and retail, at Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fourth street.

Blairsville Female Seminary.

This popular institution, under the direction of Rev. J. R. Hughes, enjoys an unusual share of public confidence and patronage. Sundry valuable additions have been made by its present director, and the musical department which is in a very flourishing condition, has been enriched by the acquisition of a fine Steinway Piano which is placed in the parlor and intended for use at the private and public musical exhibitions, Rev. Hughes expresses his admiration of it in the following terms:

"We promised to let you know our opinion of the Steinway Piano you sold us for our Seminary parlor. It should be enough to say that we do not desire to exchange it for any other Piano. It wonderfully combines sweetness of tone with great power, and as an accompaniment to the human voice, we think it can scarcely be surpassed. Our music teachers pronounce it excellent, and all visitors at the Seminary who can judge of and appreciate music, express great admiration. It is impossible for me to tell how highly I appreciate it." Yours truly, J. R. HUGHES,
Principal Blairsville Seminary.

To Messrs. Kleber & Bro.

Graduated.

At this week's examination in Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburgh:

Joshua H. Turner, Tappan, Ohio.
John C. Sample, Allegheny City.
O. C. Middleswart, Portland, Ohio.

All of whom passed an honorable examination, and who will, no doubt, hereafter add their names to the long roll of the graduates of this institution who have distinguished themselves by their superior attainments in business. Each graduate was awarded the beautiful diplomas of the College—a credential of his proficiency and of his exemplary deportment during his course of study.

Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

A sure remedy for the worst cases of acute or chronic Diarrhoea and Dysentery, is Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture—thousands have been cured by it—our Government uses it in the hospitals. It has cured many of our soldiers after all other means failed, in fact we have enough proof of the efficacy of this valuable preparation of astringents, absorbents, stimulents and carminatives, to advise every one of our readers to get a bottle and have it in readiness, and to those who suffer try it directly. Sold by Druggists every where. Ask for Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture.

All of Dr. Strickland's Medicines

Are sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, at Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

Great Inducement.

Persons wishing to buy Hats and Caps will find it to their advantage to call at the Hat and Cap House of Wm. Fleming, 139 Wood street, where will be found all the late styles of men and boy's caps, Resorte, Linen Resorte, Straw, Cloth and Soft Hats, of all desirable styles and colors. We are selling at a great reduction in order to close out our summer goods. Please call and examine our stock.

Lincoln and Washington.

This picture, designed as an apotheosis of our late lamented Chief Magistrate, represents Washington in the act of receiving Lincoln as he rises into the other world, and placing on his brow a laurel wreath. It is a touching and beautiful picture, appealing at once to the tenderest feelings, and to the noblest sentiments of patriotism. Photographed for the album or frames, can be had at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Just Received.

Over two thousand books of all classes just received at the Book Publishers' Presentation Depot, 74 Fifth street. This has become quite a popular institution among the citizens, since they begin to find they receive the worth of their money. Call and examine for yourself our mode of doing business, as we are confident that you will pronounce it fair, square and honorable.

In Black Silks

we can beat them all. Call and see our stock. A good Black Silk for $1 25 and upwards. They are to be found only at our new place of business, right on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, just next door to our former place of business. A large stock of new goods now opening. Remember we are now on the corner. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents

per yard, cash, is the price we are now selling a good ten-quarter Linen Sheeting at. It is not fine, but a good heavy, honest article. Remember the place on the northeast corner of Fourth and Markets street, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Burchfield, just next door to our former place of business. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

U. S. Grant

and all other great men or generals, you can find your photographs at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Perfumery,

Soaps, Hair Brushes, Dressing Combs, &c., &c. For the best assortment call at McClarran's Drug Store.

Remember

McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Rare Inducements

in summer Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at McClelland's Auction House, 55 Fifth street.

Special Bargains

in certain kinds of Boots and Shoes at McClelland's Auction House, 55 Fifth street.

On Saturdays

private sales day and evening, at McClelland's Boot, Shoe and Dry Goods House, Masonic Hall Building.

Dr. Strickland's Medicines

at Fulton's, Fifth street.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream

at Fulton's, Fifth street.

Catawba Wine.

A very fine article at McClarran's Drug Store.

Fruit Wax,

the best article made, sold at McClarran's Drug Store.

Strickland's Medicines

are sold at McClarran's Drug Store.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

The Great Fire in New York.

BURNING OF BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

The Fire the Work of an Incendiary.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The *Commercial* says the proprietor and employees of the Museum are thoroughly convinced that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The fire was first discovered in the basement, and on immediately running to the roof to turn on the water from the large tank, the flames were discovered bursting out on the second floor, on the third floor in the lecture room, and on the top floor. The treasurer, who had gone to the roof to turn on the water, found his exit cut off, and was obliged to jump from an upper window to the balcony below. Returning to his office, he took from his safe $50,000, and Government bonds, and left the building. The manager had lately received an anonymous letter containing threats of burning the building on account, it is supposed, of the play of "Jeff. in Petticoats."

The works saved were the Greek Slave, also twenty-four gigantic pictures illustrating Washington's battles, painted by John McNevin, which were soon to be exhibited as a panorama. Fortunately they had not yet been taken into the Museum building, but were stored elsewhere.

The giantess, Ann Swan, had a narrow escape. She was found at the head of the stairs in a swooning condition from the smoke, and was with difficulty assisted out of the building. She lost everything except the clothes she wore, and in her trunk was $200 in gold, besides some greenbacks and all her clothing. The wax figure of Jeff. Davis was carried out, but just as the street was reached its head dropped off. It was afterwards found suspended to a lamp post.

A soldier was forced to jump from the third story, he says he had company. James Barns of Lancaster, Pa., member of the 69th New York regiment, it is feared has perished. The monster bear was lowered from an upper window on a ladder, by a chain attached to his neck. He was very droll. The learned seal was also got ought, though he fought against the rough treatment he received. The tanks holding the whale and alligator were broken to let the water flood the building, leaving the occupant to roast rather than boil. Barnum who was at Bridgeport, telegraphed to his agent to sail for Europe on Saturday to secure curiosities for a new museum.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Barnum intends to reopen in some locality and give performances until the new museum is built. He has to-day been in negotiation for a temporary lease of the Academy of Music. He issued a card to the public, thanking the people for universal sympathy at the loss of the Museum, announcing his intention to erect immediately a Museum which will be an ornament to the metropolis and an honor to the country. He says he can duplicate nearly everything in the original collection in six months, and says he shall despatch a special agent to Europe next Saturday and will soon follow in person.

Late Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Among the recent appointments and re-appointments of post masters, are W. W. Wing, Norfolk, Va.; F. T. Jackson, Providence; Geo. A. Benedict, Cleveland; George Rowland, Sacramento, Cal.; George B. Lincoln, Brooklyn; S. W. Opdyke, Rochester. The Post Master General has ordered temporary contracts for the conveyance of the mails from Edenton by Hartford, Elizabeth City, Wintonsville, South Mills, Lake Drummond, Deep Creek and Portsmouth, to Norfolk, three times a week and back. Thus the postal service in the South is being gradually restored.

It is true, as reported, that Hon. D. P. Holloway has tendered his resignation as Commissioner of Patents. The paper is in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, who will to-day lay it before the President. Mr. Holloway will not retire before the appointment of a successor.

The General Land Office has decided upon measures with a view of putting speedily into operation in the late insurgent States, the machinery for the sale of public lands.

At the laying of the corner stone of the Washington City Protestant Orphan Asylum, yesterday, the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harlan, in his brief address said: "When the French, not now so friendly to our prosperity, sprang to arms in defense of Turkish nationality, we all applauded, but when they attempt to crush feeble Mexico, we despise their want of generous gallantry, and wish it might be the will of God in the order of His providence, that this great Republic of ours should be called upon to protect her feeble Republic."

The remark met with general applause from the large auditory present.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A special to the *Commercial*, dated Washington, says: The evidence in the Harris murder trial will be finished to-day. All the troops on duty around Washington will be paid next week.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says:—It is not true that 80,000 troops have been sent to Texas. The whole force in that country consists of only 14,000 men, being parts of two army corps, the 13th and 25th, and it will be distributed over the whole State. It is not an army of observation, as each soldier now in the field draws considerably over one hundred and fifty dollars yearly. The Government is not disposed to make unnecessary displays and expenses.

Thurlow Weed had an interview with the President this morning.

The *Post's* special says there is a great demand for the Seven-Thirty bonds on account of the small denominations and the Treasurer has set engravers to work upon plates to supply the want.

Launch of the Ram Dunderburg—Meeting in Honor of Mexican Exiles.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The ram Dunderburg will be launched on Saturday, the 22d of July. She is 7,000 tons burthen.

A meeting will be held at Cooper Institute next Thursday, in honor of the distinguished Mexican exiles now in this country.

At the trotting match at Saratoga, on Wednesday, between Young Morrill and Harry Clay, mile heats, three in five, Clay won the first and Morrill the next three. Best time, 2:32¼.

Latest from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—Cotton firm; middling forty-seven cents. Sugar quiet; Louisiana common ten to thirteen cents. Gold active at forty-seven and a half to forty-eight.

The *Times'* Mobile special says: Citizens from the interior announce Parson's appointment to the Governorship as satisfactory. Many crops will be lost for want of negroes.

Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, July 14.—Cabinet held a meeting yesterday, and a proclamation has been issued calling Parliament to meet on the 8th of August. It is stated that the intention is to ask Parliament for money for fortifications.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Jay Cooke reports the sales to the 7-30 loan to-day, at $1,556,500.

General Sherman's Political Status.

General SHERMAN was the guest of the citizens of Columbus on Thursday. In a speech he heartily endorsed General Cox, announcing him as the next Governor of Ohio. He also said he was not, under any circumstances, a candidate for Gubernatorial or Presidential honors.

SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.—A call, signed by a number of soldiers, appears in the Uniontown *Standard*, requesting the returned soldiers of Fayette county, to send delegates from each township to a county convention, for the purpose of establishing a Soldiers' Association, for their mutual benefit, and also to select a ticket composed of soldiers to fill the various offices of the county.

DEATH OF AN OLD PHYSICIAN.—Dr. Felix Robertson, the first white male child born in Nashville, died in that city on the 9th, at the age of eighty-four. He was the eighth child of Col. Jas. Robertson the pioneer of the Cumberland settlement. The settlers arrived there during the winter of 1779-80, and the deceased was born on the 11th day of January, 1781. He studied medicine and became an excellent physician. He introduced the use of quinine into that section of country, and was repeatedly elected President of the Tennessee Medical Society. He was a prominent Democratic politician in former days, and a warm friend of Andrew Jackson.

The opponents of the new Constitution of Missouri, intimated to the Secretary of State, before the returns in his possession were counted, that he could make $150,000 by "shutting his eyes for a short time." He wouldn't close his peepers for any such consideration, and they then entered his office by means of false keys, and ransacked it, hoping to steal the poll-books. These they failed to find, and the Constitution having been declared ratified, they raise the cry of fraud against an officer whose integrity they failed to corrupt by a bribe.

SWINDLING MINING SCHEMES AT THE EAST.—The *Mining and Scientific Press*, a journal of high character and doing good service to California and the Pacific Coast, does not hesitate to expose humbugs and swindles: "Scarcely a steamer arrives, that does not bring us word of some stupendous mining scheme, which has been put in the New York market, that is bound to make every considerable share taker-therein a millionaire. And strange to say, not one in ten of these extraordinary rich locations have ever been heard of in San Francisco, until we read of them in our Eastern exchanges. Time and time again have these swindling schemes been ventilated by the California press, but, 'still they come.' Scores of letters are also being received by every mail, be persons in California, from their friends at the East, who have put their money in these ventures in good faith. Many of them never had even the vestige of an existence, except on paper; others are mere swindling schemes, got up to sell, for large sums, worthless mining locations, which would not bring enough here to pay for printing the stock books of the company."

THE SOUTH.

THE WHITE MAN AND NEGRO.

THEIR RELATIONS AND STATUS.

A Candid View of the Situation and Prospect.

Southern Opinions and Disposition

The following letter, published in the Boston *Traveller*, written by a gentleman who has traveled extensively in Virginia and North Carolina, gives a fair and intelligent description of the state of society there, and of the feelings of the different classes of whites toward the freedmen. It will be read with deep interest:

RALEIGH, N. C., June 30th, 1865.

This town of 8,000 souls is situated upon a beautiful elevation in the center of a plain, almost entirely surrounded by a range of hills, which appear from the dome of the capitol in the center of the city to be not more than a hundred feet high, and a mile or two distant. As you look down from this dome the city is hidden by foliage; here and there a chimney top peering out, as if to see whether any meddling Yankee eyes were prying into their affairs. The Lunatic, and the Dumb and Blind Asylums alone loom above the trees. As you descend from the lookout and stroll through the pleasant streets, the great oaks with their massive trunks and stalwart arms and wide-spreading boughs, the natural forest, are the chief objects of note. They are the most majestic shade trees I have ever seen. If without all the grace of New Haven, or Boston Common elms, the strength of their "build," the wealth of leaves and the depth of green, which make their foliage impenetrable to the rays of even this Southern sun, more than compensate.

This, for a residence, is the most beautiful city, in some respects, I have seen. The "improvements" compare unfavorably with many New England villages, though there are some residences which would not be out of place on the hillsides of Roxbury and Brookline.

While war has left the print of his iron heel here—for Johnston's army retreated through here, hard pressed by Sherman, and near this both armies lay while the truce lasted, terminated by our government—still the city is well preserved, compared with some other scenes I have been compelled to witness, where Yankee soldiers deeply disgraced Northern civilization. This vicinity will ever be memorable in the history of the Great Rebellion—so will history term it—as the spot where the last great army performed the "happy dispatch."

But to the more important subject of the status of the negro and the state of Southern opinion respecting him, especially in these two States of Virginia and North Carolina.

All admit that the negro is technically free, that the war has,—though to the amazement and chagrin and impoverishment of slave-holders,—settled that vexed question. But what that freedom will amount to—how far the negro is capable of freedom—what should be done for him, and what he must do for himself—and where he shall live—are questions upon which I find great diversity of views, and from a great variety of persons. The substance of many conversations and discussions I can embody, perhaps, under three heads. There are three classes of persons and opinions, which, with some intermingling of views, may yet be considered separately.

THE FIRST CLASS

comprises the true anti-slavery men of the South, who have always looked upon the system as radically wrong, if not sinful *per se*, at least in the concrete—in the actual laws defining it, and in their execution by Southern men—fearfully wrong; and that whoever sustained and defended such laws as separated husband and wife, parent and child, and forbade them to learn to read God's word, were sinners before God of the most flagrant kind. These have always had deep sympathy for the black, and have longed for a brighter and juster day for him.

These now, while admitting great evils as connected with his instantaneous and forced emancipation, are hopeful for the future, and are taking prompt and vigorous hold of every agency from the North or elsewhere, which promises to help elevate or save the negro. In the circulation of primers and Testaments, in the formation of Sabbath and day schools, in the employment of colporteurs to go out among the plantations, and carry good advice and elementary books and warm Christian sympathies to the former slaves, they are ready to do all in their power. I am sorry to say this is not now a large class; but it will increase from this day forward.

A SECOND CLASS

is much larger and more influential, including the great body of the ministers and members of the evangelical churches, with the more honorable and thoughtful and generous-hearted of the non-professing people. These have looked upon slavery as possessing divine tolerance, if not real sanction and approval and as, upon the whole, the best system for the black man. They have argued that while some few of the blacks might become able to take care of themselves, the great body of the negro race never had been, and never could become self-supporting and self-governing.

As the discussion of the subject was pressed upon them during the last 20 years they gradually apostatized from the faith of the fathers,—that the system was a tolerated evil and must be worked out,—and adopted the Southern heresy, that it was good, and must be conserved and perpetuated. Holding this view, with various modifications by different persons, doubtless they are in a state of mind to be deeply sensible of the evils incidental to the emancipation of the slaves. They magnify to themselves and to inquirers, the sins which it brought upon many innocent and helpless families of widows and orphan children, whose servants forsook them in an hour, leaving behind the old and helpless and none to take care of them, or labor to procure food for the winter. They observe and comment upon the idle, lounging negro at the street corners, as *they* listlessly lounge on their own verandahs smoking, seemingly unconscious that the Northerner to whom they talk, cannot see that the black is much more idle than the white. They have no confidence that any good can come out of the freedom of the blacks, and are confident that immense evil is sure to follow. When urged to specify the forms of evil, they talk thus; "The niggers are constitutionally lazy, idle, improvident, and can only be induced to work from fear; they are children, and the rod is the only proper mode of punishment.

The mode of civil punishment and martial, which the army has tried upon them somewhat, are a hundred fold more cruel than the scriptural mode of the rod; they will of course become more thriftless, resort to stealing, be arrested and punished, resist, and be overcome, and finally be banished or killed. This is their fate, and they must disappear from among us, willingly or unwillingly. We could tolerate them as slaves, and use them for good; but as free and our equals, never." But we ask, should not good people unite in efforts to educate and elevate the negro? to teach him industry, present him motives of a higher kind than the rod, to help him to rise above his former status? "No. He is incapable. A bull-dog can't be trained into a greyhound, and if they are to remain among us, they must remain as they are." There are many exceptions to this opinion, in this class. "Upon the whole, we see nothing hopeful for them."

It is clear that with such views, this large and intellectual class of Southerners are not now ready to co-operate heartily for the elevation of the negro people. But many of them are true disciples, inquiring as to the will of God, and ready to learn; and they will see it, and obey his will, and soon be the real friends of the negro, as they always considered themselves the friends of the slave. This class I expect to see chiefly pass over into the first within the next few years.

THE THIRD CLASS

Comprises a great variety; demagogues, hotel loungers, broken down politicians, decayed and dissipated sons of the "first families," some worthless officers of the exploded confederacy, and some ignorant and duped members of the "poor white folks." These are "exceedingly mad" against the "niggers;" and use more contemptuous and villifying expletives respecting them than I care to write, or hear indeed, except when I am in pursuit of knowledge. Then, as the surgeon at the dissecting table, I must submit to many disgusting sights, that I may fully understand the disease with which the subject died. The substance of their talk may be gently phrazed thus:—"The curse! He has been the cause of all our troubles! He was never worth his salt, and is now only fit to be knocked on the head; and the sooner it is done the better. We are bound to get him out of the way. He will starve to death any way if you let him alone," &c. This is not an influential class, nor increasing. Many of them are far gone in dissipation, and a few soldiers will keep them harmless it is to be hoped. Yet I would not conceal, that there are some elements of danger here which may—as indeed they have already done—break out into riot and murder.

Note, first, the existence of two races, marked as distinct by color, which is almost ineradicable. If there is not actual antagonism between them, this will be for years an element of discord at least; and the readjustment of domestic and civil relations in these States will be no easy matter, even if all are well disposed.

The question of negro suffrage on which the President has taken decided ground, as the people here understand him, finds almost no advocate throughout either of these States, among the old residents, as I am told. If he is forbidden to vote, there seems little security that his rights will be at all respected; if given the power to displace and dispossess his former oppressor who will be secure?

And this suggests the second imperilling element,—the hatred between the former master and his former slave. This is in many cases already violent. The master feels that by violence and robbery he has been deprived of his thousand dollar slave; the slave recalls the hardships and sufferings inflicted by his former master, and perhaps under the mad stimulus of some officious intermeddler, with malice in his heart against all former slaveholders, the freedman is worked up to a resolve of revenge,—the negro is not naturally revengeful,—and hence, when that former master and slave meet in the store, or on the road or sidewalk, a collision is liable to occur and blood to be shed.

Note this, that between the formerly rich slaveholder, and the poor whites there is danger of antagonism. The latter have volunteered to say to me again and again, "This was the rich man's pay and the poor man's fight. They went into the war for power and made us do all the hard fighting. If they ever again attempt to force me into the army I'll knife them." And this was said with a flash of the eye and grinding of the teeth, more impressive than pleasant.

Yet I am very hopeful that God will overrule and restrain and bring good out of evil, as He alone can. Already good men in Virginia and North Carolina are running to and fro with leaves from the tree of life for the healing of these two races. The American Tract Society has eight men to work in these States, beginning to restore the ruins. The American Bible Society has an agent, Rev. W. H. Gilbert, of Connecticut, forming Bible Committees in the principal towns, the American Sunday School Union is calling for aid to inaugurate their work here. A vast, and needy, and hopeful field is opening wide here for these national catholic societies. Indeed, there is room for all who will work in the spirit of the Lord Jesus to save white and black. A missionary colporteur for every county—this, this is the thing to be accomplished. J. M. S.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Assassination Gossip—Before and After—Failure to Poison Mr. Lincoln and Shoot Mr. Stanton—Poisoning Organized—Animal Resemblances of the Assassins—Interesting Comparisons.

Letter from Mrs. J. G. Swisshelm.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1865.

Editor of the Commercial—SIR: In all the mass of testimony taken before the Military Commission, little has been elicited showing the extent of complicity in the assassination plot. My own impression and that of several Western people with whom I conversed, in the northern part of the city, the morning after the murder of President Lincoln, was that it was an event not unexpected to a large number of the native inhabitants. The news was certainly received with an exultation which quickly disappeared as the temper of "the Yankees" became apparent. From what I saw and heard that morning I thought that if Booth were arrested any attempt at trying him here would be a farce, from the probability of getting one or more conspirators on any jury which might be empanneled. I have seen no such haughty insolence on the faces of women or triumphant chuckle on that of men since the Early raid, when young men rushed out to aid him and old men and women chuckled at the prospect of his taking Washington.

I have talked with an intelligent colored woman who says "she was in the crowd at Secretary Stanton's door on the evening of the assassination—that she was in charge of several children; and to prevent their being hurt, placed them in the angle formed by the steps and wall of the house, so that she and they were almost behind Mr. Stanton while he stood on the steps speaking to the people; that a man in a heavy, dark coat, with his hat drawn over his face, edged his way in amongst the children, and kept moving his head from side to side as if trying to get a good look at Mr. Stanton, while he kept his right hand down at his side, and she thought he had a pistol in it. She became alarmed and spoke aloud to a colored man near, asking him to come and stand between her and this man, for he had a pistol. The colored man came and took the position she desired, and the other moved off. The story was hard to believe, but her daughter stated that she come home that evening quite excited, saying there was a 'secesh gentleman' in the crowd, and she thought he wanted to shoot Mr. Stanton." I have reason to believe Mr. Stanton knew of this, and expected to the last that she would be examined before the Commission.

On a visit to Mrs. Lincoln, the day she left for Chicago, I said to her that I had always expected slavery would poison Mr. Lincoln as it did Presidents Harrison and Taylor. The idea appeared new to her; and recalled the fact that her husband had been very ill, for several days, from the effects of a dose of blue pills taken shortly before his second inauguration. She said he was not well and appearing to require his usual medicine, blue pills, she sent to the drug store in which Harold was employed last and got a dose and gave them to him, at night before going to bed, that next morning his pallor terrified her.

"His face," said she, pointing to the bed beside which she sat, "was white as that pillow case, as it lay just there," she exclaimed laying her hand on the pillow—"white and such a deadly white; as he tried to rise he sank back again, quite overcome!"

She described his anxiety to be up, there was so much to do and his persistence and his oppressive languor in keeping him in bed for several days. Said he and she both thought it so strange that the pills should affect him in that way; they never had done so before, and both concluded they would get no more medicine there, as the attendant evidently did not understand making up prescriptions. Could this have been the time spoken of in that letter produced on the trial, in which it is said the cup had failed once?

I know an officer's widow who spent some time, with her husband in Georgia, while Gen. Mitchell was in command. She has told me of a pretended Union woman, in a small town where they were stationed, who kept a boarding house for Union officers; of the large number of invalids amongst these boarders, and her especially remarking the excessive and peculiar palor of these invalids; soon the number of deaths attracted attention, and an investigation was ordered of the charge that this female fiend had been poisoning her boarders. While the case was pending some order changed the troops occupying the town, and my informant never learned how the matter ended, but her description of the palor of the victims so coincides with Mrs. Lincoln's account of our Martyr's appearance after the taking of the blue pills, that it has occurred to me those monsters may have some peculiar method of poisoning. Moreover it is highly probable that our political assassinations are not yet over.

A conversation was overheard, the latter part of last month, on a dark night, between a knot of men who distinctly detailed a plan for shooting President Johnson on the Fourth. The speakers were to station themselves at different points in the crowd, and while he should be speaking at Gettysburg, at a signal, fire simultaneously. This conversation was promptly reported to Colonel Baker, by Judge Day, who told me of the fact. The person who heard it was a colored woman, late a slave, who knew of Judge Day as the slave's lawyer, and unburdened herself to him of her great secret. After he had reduced her statement to writing, he sent her with it to Colonel Baker. An intelligent white woman, on the evening after the executions, overheard one man say to another that "the d——d blue-legged Yankees had not made much of the conspiracy cut," and were not done with it yet.

Such conversations have been by no means uncommon here during the past four years, and that against Mr. Lincoln's life attracted but little attention here once, but such threats seek the cover of darkness now.

You know, of course, the speculative philosophy which claims to trace a resemblance between every human being and some species of animal; I never saw three people together who so strongly illustrate this philosophy as the three male assassins who were executed last week. I think I could not have passed Harold on the street without mentally exclaiming "ape." I have been often in the drug store he attended; and once, as he was putting up a small package for me, I became so interested in noticing his apish ways, that I caught myself on the eve of saying aloud "You monkey," and found it necessary to make some remark to hide the thought I had so nearly expressed. When on trial, before I had recognized him as one I had seen elsewhere, that same thought came, "What an ape!" And strange, his character, as given on trial, had the fidelity and ready cunning of the ape.

Payne, on the other hand, was all bovine. Once a party of hunters described to me a Buffalo hunt, in which they had been engaged in three days before in Dacotah. They were eloquent in their account of a fierce, old, bull, who stood to defend his dominion, while his family fled in dismay. They told of his charge first at one and then another of his would-be captors; and of the disdain with which he shook their bullets out of his matted frontlet. I had not thought of the scene for years; until I saw Payne sitting, erect and fearless, among his captors; and the whole picture then came up like a flash. The swell of the powerful muscles of the neck, spreading out to the shoulder, tapering in the jaw—the form of the spinal column from the waist to the top of the head, straight as an arrow, without that swell behind the ear which is said to indicate the social affection in the human head—the large, projecting jaws—the jutting brows, sloping forehead and prominence above, and a little back of the ear; but especially the large, pale, gray eyes with their spot of white light, was the monarch of the prairie. His peculiar motion in tossing aside his hair added greatly to this resemblance, and I could well believe his assertion of no malice against Mr. Seward. He simply had a fierce delight in conflict, had been trained to believe that Mr. Seward was trespassing on his grazing lands—his divine right of owning and flogging his own slave, and charged at his pursuer like the wild buffalo of the plain.

Atzerott was a panther; the form and carriage of the head, the small green eyes, the motion of his hands, the very atmosphere around him spoke craftiness, deep and low, cruelty, cowardice. Whatever he did, or proposed to do, was for some immediate personal benefit. He could only spring for prey, when he felt assured of success.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

COLUMBIA, S.C.—A South Carolina correspondent says the destruction of Columbia is complete as far as business is concerned. The people are in the most destitute condition, and much suffering exists. There is probably a more bitter feeling in this city against the Union, than in any other place in the State, and Col. Haughton deserves much credit for the manner in which he has conducted affairs in this locality. The citizens speak highly of the Colonel and his regiment—the 25th Ohio Veterans—and are only afraid they will be sent away. As a general thing, this is not a very good recommendation for United States officers, but I am pleased to say that this is an exception.

Rations are issued to the destitute citizens, and it is amusing to read some of the letters received by the Post Commandant and the Provost Marshal. The excessive amount of cheek displayed would surprise a Hottentot. Perhaps it is not generally known in the North, that of all the rations issued to the destitute in this State, two-thirds go to white people. The ladies would greatly prefer sending their servants for rations. The Colonel told me of one case where a half-starved daughter of chivalry applied for rations in a most insolent manner, saying that she was entitled to food from the Government, and if it was given to her as a right she would receive it, but not as a matter of charity. Upon being told that it was a matter of charity, she departed highly indignant. The ration issued to a white person is a full soldier's ration, which amounts to about $8 per month. The colored people receive only rice and corn meal, at a cost of $2 per month.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Scene of the Conspiracy Trial.

THE VISITS OF CURIOUS PEOPLE

The Bodies of the Criminals.

BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

Resignation of Commissioner Holloway.

Investigation into Rebel Barbarities.

The Freedmens' Bureau.

TRIAL OF MISS MARY HARRIS.

The Testimony of the Defense.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

The Old Penitentiary

In the arsenal grounds, the scene of the conspirator trials, continues to receive many visits from curious people. The other convicted parties are still there, no orders having been received for their removal to the place of their long confinement. They all appear more cheerful than before their fates were decided. The authorities have not yet consented to give up the bodies of the four criminals now buried by the scaffold. The survivors say little about the conspiracy and trial, and have disclosed nothing new since the execution.

The Rebel Gen. Harris and Prof. McCullough

Are now behind the penitentiary bars. They are quite talkative, and profess ignorance as to why they are confined. Harris says his present place of residence, which he calls the Stanton House, is a damned pretty place for a man to land after four years of glorious revolution.

Since the close of the war the

Business of the Patent Office

Has been constantly increasing. The patents granted are now averaging over fifty per week.

The Resignation of Commissioner Holloway

Has not yet taken place. His successor not having been selected.

A prominent gentleman has been sent by the Government to Andersonville, Georgia, to procure evidence in relation to the

Barbarous Treatment of our Soldiers

Who were imprisoned there, that the guilty parties may be brought to punishment. Several parties charged with participating in these atrocities are already in the hands of the authorities.

Col. J. S. Fullerton, of Major General Howard's staff, left for the South to-day, on business connected with

The Freedmen's Bureau.

He intends visiting different points along the Atlantic coast, for the purpose of indicating more specifically to the Assistant Commissioners the policy of Gen. Howard, and of obtaining such information as will tend to guide and direct the operations of that Bureau.

The evidence for the defence in the

Mary Harris Trial.

Was concluded to-day. The Court Room was densely crowded at an early hour, a large number of ladies being present, and great interest in all the proceedings was manifested. The cross-examination of Rev. Mr. Burroughs occupied a large portion of the day. He was closely questioned as to the part he had taken in the preparation of the case, in procuring witnesses. He stated that the reputation of his brother, and his wife and children were more or less involved. He considered that the truth should be known; he had no other motive; that he had never offered to pay or to induce witnesses to come here. He considered that Miss Harris and his brother were interested in each other and presumed that deceased entertained ideas of marrying her, until his circumstances were so changed that he was unable to educate her. He thus abandoned the idea.

Mrs. Fleming testified that accused stopped at her house in Baltimore, said she was going to Washington to sue an old lover for breach of promise; that she had been engaged to him for seven years, but although he loved her still, that he had married another woman for her money. The reason for bringing the suit was she had received anonymous letters and she wished to clear her character. She said she received the treatment of a father from Burroughs, had always put the utmost confidence in him, and that he had never wronged her.

The expense of carrying the

Mails Between This City and Richmond

By rail, in 1860, was three hundred dollars per mile.

Thurlow Weed arrived here to-day and had an interview with Secretary Seward, and subsequently a lengthy one with President Johnson.

On the application of District Attorney L. H. Chandler, a writ has been issued for the confiscation of the Spottswood Hotel, and several other buildings in Richmond.

In the Treasury Department Mr. W. H. West has received the appointment of Chief Clerk, *vice* Hartly, and B. F. Rittenhouse has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Registrar's office, in place of John A. Graham, who has recently been appointed Assistant Registrar of the Treasury.

At the solicitation of Ex-Governor Tod, President Johnson has consented to the

Muster Out of the Ohio Union Light Guard.

Commanded by Lieut. Jameson, now serving as his body guard, a capacity in which they acted for the late President Lincoln. The 82d and 76th Pennsylvania regiments left here to-day for the State rendezvous to be discharged.

The following appointments have been made and the commissions issued by the President: D. M. Fleming, Assessor for the 4th District of Ohio; Joseph E Webster, for the 2nd District of Georgia; James L. Selfridge, for the 11th District of Pennsylvania; Julius Ennemoser, for the 3d District of Louisiana; Lucien D. Bowers, for the 1st District of Arkansas. Collectors of Customs: Wm. H. Crennel, at Genesee, New York; Thos. Wilkins, Erie; Nickelson S. Havens, Sag Harbor, New York; Jos. Brady, Jr., at Fall River, New York; Truman Harmon at Belfast, Me.; Peter W. Martin, Newark, N. J.; Robert K. Smith, Tax Commissioner of the District of the State of Texas; Wm. Miller to be Receiver of Public Monies for the District of Lands subject to sale at Montgomery, Ala.; James Rover, of Ohio, to be Receiver of Public Monies for the District of Lands subject to sale at Chillicothe, Ohio. John Edwards to be Agent for Indians in the upper Arkansas agency. John A. Clarke, of Illinois, to be Surveyor General of the United States for the Territory of New Mexico. Wm. S. Franklin, of Ohio, to be Register of the Land Office at Chillicothe, Ohio. The following Pension Agents have been appointed in the Southern States: Matthew S. Conway at Richmond, Va.; John Caldwell, at Knoxville, Tenn.; Charles F. Buck, at New Orleans. The Potomac flotilla is to be dispersed. The ordinance stores are being brought to the Navy Yard. The Santiaguo Naval Station is to be abandoned. The following postmasters have been appointed: Ohio—George A. Benedict, Cleveland; Jesse B. Webb, Salem. California—George Rowland, Sacramento City.

Late Mexican News.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—Mexican advices just received, state that Gens. Lopez and Oliver had returned from their pursuit of the remnants of Negrette's forces, which had generally disbanded and gone to the Texas side.

Cortinas lately captured two steamers.

The *Commerce* says Cortinas positively, and in a manner officially established his headquarters on the Texas side. The American authorities had been constrained to protest to the Imperial Government to order Cortinas to keep his house.

The *Monitor* says the commander of the French fleet had an interview with Gen. Steele on the subject of steamboat captures, but could not give the result.

News from the interior show the empire to be peaceful.

Maximilian is striving to improve the country and encourage education.

Guerrillas continue to swarm about Matamoras.

A great number of Confederates are arriving weekly.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 11.—In anticipation of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, a telegraph line has been constructed from this place to Hearts Content, the point selected for landing the American shore end of the cable. An office is fitted up there, and every thing that can be done in advance of securing the shore end of the cable, has been performed.

THE DETROIT CONVENTION

Commerce and Trade.

THE NEW RECIPROCITY MEASURE.

Harbor and River Improvements

Third and Fourth Days' Proceedings.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONVENTION.

Special Correspondence to Pittsburgh Commercial.

Third Day's Proceedings.

DETROIT, July 14.

Before the Convention assembled this morning, Hon. John F. Potter, of Wisconsin, Consul General resident at Montreal, made a speech on reciprocity and annexation. He commenced by deprecating all bad feeling toward the Canadians on account of recent military events. He proceeded to say that no reciprocity treaty could be of much advantage to this country unless it was made permanent, and he did not think any treaty could be permanent except that which should incorporate the British Provinces with the United States. He thought the reason assigned for the termination of the treaty, to-wit: that the changed condition of our finances require it, was not the strongest reason. The great idea at the bottom of our policy with Canada should be to bring the people of that region into closer alliance with us, and he had no doubt that if the treaty was not renewed the people of Canada would ask for admission into the Union within two years. He knew that a large portion of the people were in favor of it, and they hoped the treaty would not be renewed, in order that this feeling might be strengthened. Only one of the Canadians present dissented, while Mr. Potter was speaking. This gentleman was from a far eastern Province, and declared that such was not the feeling in the maritime Provinces. Mr. Potter was very sorry if that was the case, and proceeded to read a letter from Mr. Wood, President of the Canada Telegraph Company, to the effect that not one in a thousand of the friends of annexation desired the renewal of the treaty, as they believed that it would tend to impede the growth of American sentiment, and postpone that closer alliance with the United States which they desired. He would admit them solely by their own consent.

Hon. James F. Currie, of St. Catharines, Canada, got very much excited over the remarks of Mr. Potter. In reply to Mr. Potter he said he had never thought or uttered an unkind word in reference to the United States, and hoped that a treaty of free trade, mutually beneficial, would be continued. He thought Mr. Potter was mistaken as to the annexation feeling in Canada. As a member of Parliament, representing 70,000 people, he had failed to discover it. He said that there was a considerable number of the most enterprising and intelligent citizens of Canada who were born in the United States, and he had observed that no amount of prosperity served to wean their affections from the land of their nativity, and they were the persons who favored annexation.

On the opening of the morning session the report on Transit was taken up and its consideration resumed. After various amendments, the report of Mr. Littlejohn was adopted.

Mr. Joy, of Detroit, Chairman of the Reciprocity Committee, then made a report, embracing two resolutions. The first approves the action of the Government in giving notice of the termination of the existing treaty, and the second asks the President to seek such a treaty with Great Britain as will secure an equitable adjustment of trade between the United States and the British American Possessions, including the Red River Settlement and Vancouver's Island; the treaty to secure the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and require such an enlargement of the Canadian canals as will make them ample for the transportation of Western products. The first resolution was unanimously carried. To the second resolution a delegate from Chicago moved a substitute, leaving the whole subject to the Executive authorities.

Mr. Hamlin strongly urged the substitute. He thought this body should not undertake to advise the Executive. It was unusual and unheard of. A delegate interrupted by saying that the President had been advised on matters of treaty a thousand times. Mr. Hamlin knew not a single case. Mr. Sabine, a very aged merchant of Boston, replied to Mr. Hamlin. He said that as Clerk of the Boston Board of Trade he had signed documents advising the Executive on commercial subjects one hundred times.

Fourth Day's Proceedings.

DETROIT, July 14.—J. S. Bower of Chicago, from the Committee on Commerce, made a report recommending to the consideration of the Legislatures of the States and Nation, the following subjects: The construction of the Illinois river and Niagara ship canal, improvement of Fox and Wisconsin rivers, enlargement of the canal of New York, cheapening of railroad freights, and increase of capacity, relief of our shipping and railroad interest from the severe Government tax, improved system of surveys, custom house and light house provisions, the early improvement of the western rivers and harbors. The judicious encouragement to regular lines of steamships to countries upon this continent and Europe, with such regulations of our commerce and carrying trade with the Canadas and Europe as will best promote the interests of our merchants, farmers, manufacturers and shippers; and asked the Convention to give the weight of its influence in favor of building up our common country in such manner as will give prosperity, union and peace. The report was accepted and adopted.

Debate on reciprocity was resumed, Mr. Howe of Nova Scotia, speaking. His speech was important in the announcement that annexation to the United States had no place in any one of the provinces, and that any one who should go to the hustings as an advocate for annexation would be treated as a fugitive from loyalty and allegiance as a British American.

Mr. Bloodgood had consent to place on the journal of the Convention, his report on a ship canal from the St. Lawrence to the Hudson. The same privilege was extended to Mr. Hill of Boston, favoring Congressional aid to ocean steamers.

Mr. Alexander's report in favor of it was referred to a special committee to report forthwith; also his report in favor of a decimal system of weights and measures was referred to a special committee from the United States and Provinces.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on River and Harbor Improvements, reported a resolution recognizing the national character of navigable lakes and harbors which offered facilities for conducting the commerce of the country, from which the Government derives a large revenue.

On motion of Mr. Scammon the Convention agreed to adjourn *sine die* at 3 P. M. to-day. The resolution recommending the regulation of the Reciprocity Treaty received a unanimous vote. The Convention then adjourned.

Highly Interesting.

Rebels Applying for Pardon.

REGULATIONS REGARDING LIQUORS

Postal Arrangements in the South.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The *Times'* Washington special says: Pardons formally passed upon favorably by the Attorney General to-day, now await the signature of the President. About seventy-five petitions are filed; among them is one from the rebel Major General J. S. Marmaduke. Hon. D. P. Holloway, Commissioner of Patents, sent to the Secretary of the Interior his resignation to take effect immediately if his place can be filled without delay or inconvenience. No action has been taken on the resignation nor has the name of the successor been mentioned. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued an order suspending former regulations which required the assessment and collection of taxes on imitation whiskies, brandies, gins, &c., and hereafter such taxes will not be collected unless on specie orders from Washington.

The *Tribune's* special says: D. T. Phillips, U. S. Marshall for the Southern District of Illinois, and Lawrence Weldon, U. S. District for the same district, have been re-appointed by the Attorney General, and left for Springfield today. Point Lookout will hereafter cease to be of any importance as a military post. All officers heretofore on duty there are directed to proceed to their respective homes, and report by letter to the Adjutant General of the army. Measures have been determined upon with a view of putting speedily in operation the land machinery for the sale and disposal of public lands in the various States.

The Government is about to turn over to their respective Companies, the Loudon and Hampshire, and Washington and Alexandria Railroad, property to the amount of about five million dollars, soon to be sold by the Government, embracing engines and rolling stock of all kinds.

The *Herald's* special says Ford was this morning told he would not be allowed to use his theatre for theatrical purposes. Nothing was said about the purpose of the theatre by the Government. The actors charge it as a dodge of the Christian Association to depreciate the value of the property and force Ford to sell it to them at a loss. Ford's Baltimore company have already given $1,700 to the Lincoln monument fund.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The President to-day pardoned seventy-five persons, though none of any prominence. Large numbers of applications for pardon continue to be received.

An extensive sale of Government mules is to take place at Cleveland, Ohio, under the direction of Gen. Eken, commencing August 8.

The Postmaster General has notified the Provisional Governors that postal service will be resumed on all lines of railroads in the South as soon as they are in a proper condition for the purpose.

The President has issued a proclamation appointing Judge Wm. Marvin Provisional Governor of Florida. The form is precisely the same as that used for other Provisional Governors for Southern States.

Sailing of the Monitor Agamenticus.

BELFAST, Me., July 14.—The monitor Agamenticus sailed to-day for Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The steamer Tioga arrived this afternoon.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The steamer Cassandra arrived with the 8th Minnesota. The steamer Barnes arrived with troops.

From the South.

SUICIDE OF A VIRGINIAN.

THE REBEL GOLD AND JEWELRY.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 13.—The Macon *Telegraph* says all the jewelry belonging to citizens which was sent off on the approach of the Federals, and afterwards captured near Athens, has been turned over and will be in Macon in a few days, and the gold captured from the Central Railroad Company last April has been returned by the military authorities.

J. B. Hargrave, of Lynchburg, well known in Virginia, has committed suicide.

The United States steamer Yantic arrived from Norfolk, and will soon sail for the West Indies. The United States steamer Cassandra, from New Orleans, and bound for New York, put in here this morning.

General J. E. Mulford arrived this morning from Richmond.

The steamer Norfolk, from City Point, has arrived with the 8th Minnesota Volunteers, bound for Baltimore on the way home.

The James River Canal is now open for passengers and freight as far as Lexington.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

Barnum's Museum Destroyed.

The "Happy Family," Whales and Serpents Consumed.

Loss Estimated at Near $2,000,000.

About half-past twelve o'clock Thursday afternoon, a fire was discovered in Barnum's American Museum, corner of Broadway and Ann streets, New York, and in less than half an hour all the upper portion of the building was wrapped in flames. The firemen were promptly on the spot, but some time elapsed before the engines got to work, and in that brief while the fire gained great headway, and extended to adjacent dwellings. The fire seems to have originated near the calliope, which has discoursed so much monotonous music for the past fortnight; and some persons, who came to detest it from excessive hearing of it, declared it either burst out in spontaneous combustion, or that some ear grieved victim attempted to destroy it by fire.

The flames soon began to make the whales uncomfortable in their glass case, which cracked and fell in pieces from the heat, and let them out only to expire in a sea of fire. A tank full of serpents was released in the same manner, and they fell writhing upon the floor, and some of them crept to the balcony and fell into the street, causing great alarm and a rush in the crowd below in which some twelve or fifteen persons were badly bruised. The notorious "Happy Family," composed of monkeys, rabbits, cats, rats, snakes, fowls and other animals and reptiles suddenly found their happiness cut short, and many of them like Elijah of old passed from earth in a chariot of fire. Others escaped from the devouring element, and appeared like the homeless rebels, wandering disconsolately in Broadway and Nassau street.

The fire extended to George W. White's hat store, No. 214 Fulton street; Marsh's truss institute, corner of Ann and Broadway; Surgury's tobacco establishment, under the Museum; Nolan's drinking saloon, in Ann street; Knox's hat store, corner of Fulton street and Broadway; Stearns & Beal's book store; and all those establishments were destroyed with their contents; very little having been saved anywhere.

The flames were stopped at No. 18 Ann street, and at No. 147 Fulton street. The property between those buildings and Broadway, and that fronting on Broadway between Fulton and Ann streets, has been entirely consumed. Only the walls of Knox's building remain standing.

The buildings destroyed were as follows: On Broadway—Nos. 212, 214, 216, 213, 220 and 222. On Ann street—Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16. On Fulton street—Nos. 147, 149, 151, 153 and 155.

There were several minor panics during the fire. The sound of an explosion was heard about half-past one o'clock, and immediately at least a thousand people scampered out of the way. A great number of men fell down and at least a hundred hats were lost. Boys were even going around with half a dozen hats on their heads, and more hapless men were hatless. At one point a full hose lying on the ground burst, and sent out a gush of water which carried a man near it, at least a foot from the ground. A report was started at one time that an escaped lion from the Museum was rushing down Broadway; and the result was the sudden flight of a few nervous people, who, imparting their terror to others, brought about quite a stampede.

The only curiosities reported to have been saved beside the fat woman, (who was taken in charge by a policeman), were the live seal and a case of rare coins.

So far as can be ascertained, none of the visitors in the Museum, nor persons employed by Mr. Barnum, were injured. The alarm caused by the discovery of the fire in the restaurant on Ann street, was the signal for a general flight, and it is believed that everybody escaped safely before the Museum caught. It was very fortunate that the fire occurred at mid-day. Had it taken place in the evening, when the Museum is crowded with visitors, and the theatre crammed with spectators, the limited means of egress would have proved lamentably insufficient. Mr. Barnum was absent at Hartford, Ct., and was immediately telegraphed for. The entire loss by the fire is estimated at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

History of the Museum.

The *Evening Post* gives the following brief history of the Museum:—Mr. Barnum began his career as a showman in 1835, by exhibiting Joyce Heth, a colored woman, who was the reputed nurse of General Washington. He advertised widely, and people flocked from all quarters to see the old woman. Mr. Barnum made enough out of this speculation to organize a travelling show. In 1841 he bought Scudder's Museum, paid for it in a year, and adding to it the contents of Peale's Museum, formed what has since been known as Barnum's American Museum. Here he has since remained, and has realized from the undertaking two colossal fortunes, one of which he lost in his clock speculations. Here he has exhibited all the remarkable curiosities which money and enterprise could procure. A model of Niagara Falls, the Fejee Mermaid, the diorama of the removal of the remains of Napoleon I, from St. Helena to Paris, the Lightning Calculator, the hippotamus, whales, alligators, prize babies, big dogs, prize poultry, Tom Thumb and wife, the Belgian Giant, Commodore Nutt, Minnie Warren, Calvin Edson, the living skeleton; Julia Pastrana, the bearded woman; the (so-called) Madagascar Albinoes, and quite a regiment of giants, dwarfs, fat boys and fat girls, have at various times been the attractions of this unique place of amusement.

There was also a large collection of minerals, shells and stuffed birds and animals, which were of real value, and cannot be easily replaced. A series of portraits of men eminent in the early annals of our history have been destroyed. Though valueless as works of art, they were not without historical value. A number of revolutionary and other relics are also consumed. Indeed, the accumulations of over twenty years have been utterly destroyed.

Of late, however, the establishment has not been adequate to the wants of its patrons, and not equal to the position of a metropolitan museum. The wax figures and other recent additions are no great losses; but the conchological, mineralogical, ichthyological, zoological, and ornithological specimens were of genuine merit, though of late visitors had neglected them for the more showy attractions of the "lecture-room" and the platform of living curiosities.

The destruction of the museum will throw a large number of persons out of employment. The dramatic company employed was large, and there was an unusual number of persons engaged in the various departments, or acting elsewhere as agents for Mr. Barnum, who, by the way, has always been the sole proprietor of the establishment. His son-in-law, Mr. S. N. Hurd, has for some time been his assistant manager, and has had charge of the museum during Mr. Barnum's absence.

State Items.

A destructive fire occurred at Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland county, on Wednesday, by which the extensive paper mills of Given Brothers, were totally consumed. Loss $30,000; insured for $15,000.

The Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, in which there are two companies from Cambria and one from Somerset—the remainder being Eastern companies—have arrived at Harrisburg.

Dr. Joseph Hopkinson, a talented and energetic physician of Philadelphia, lately in charge of Chestnut Hill (Mower) Hospital, died in that city on the 11th inst. He was a son of the Hon. Joseph Hopkinson, the author of our national anthem, "Hail Columbia."

The Philadelphia Female College has been in operation fifteen years, during which time sixty-eight ladies have received diplomas, and nearly four times that number have matriculated and attended its lectures.

Mr. Alexander Hogg, a well known merchant of Philadelphia, was drowned in the river at Savannah, Georgia, on the 4th inst., while bathing.

John Haldeman, Esq., a prominent citizen of Harrisburg, died at Denver city, Colorado Territory, on the night of the 12th inst., while *en route* overland to California.

On Saturday afternoon last, the wife and son of Mr. Joseph Retz, residing four miles from Chambersburg, between the Warm Spring Road and Back Creek, were instantly killed by lightning.

The new Methodist Episcopal Church at Reynolds, French creek township, Venango county, will be dedicated on Sunday, 23d inst.

Four new hotels are in process of erection in Franklin, Venango county. Three of them are to be know as the "Grant House," the "Sherman House" and the "Galbraith House."

Mr. I. J. Meredith, of Union township, Jefferson county, late a delegate to the county convention, died from apoplexy on the night of the 1st inst.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are now issuing tickets by the year, payable in advance, at greatly reduced rates. This is of great advantage to men who travel much, as it obviates the necessity of buying a ticket each trip.

Late News Items.

George A. Benedict, Esq., editor of the Cleveland *Herald*, has been commissioned Postmaster of Cleveland, vice E. Cowles, the editor of the *Leader*.

B. H. Micou, a rich rebel, presented a petition for pardon signed by three hundred and sixty-three citizens—nine per cent. of whom made their mark, not being able to write their names.

The late Chicago Fair will net about $300,000, of which $50,000 goes to the Christian Commission, and the balance will be equally divided between the Soldier's Home of this city and the Sanitary Commission.

The small denominations of Seven-Thirty Notes are in such demand that additional plates have been prepared for printing them, and the Department will speedily furnish all that may be demanded.

All the elevator hands at Buffalo have struck for wages, and it is intimated that the propellor stevedores intend following suit. The railroads have largely supplied the places of strikers, and express a determination to spend the last dollar in putting down union strikes.

It is reported that oil in paying quantity has been struck by the company operating on Harding's Run, in Hancock County, West Va., near what is known as the Old Mill. The depth at which the strike was made is given at one thousand and sixty feet.

At present, in some of the British West Indies, the laws permit contracts for five years between planters and laborers, and these contracts can be enforced as thoroughly as if the hands were slaves. In this way the planter is secured against the laziness, caprices or combinations of the hands necessary to work his plantation.

The War Department is anxious to have a careful and scientific report respecting the fortifications erected by the rebels around Richmond, and the President has, therefore, directed Professor Mahan, of West Point, to go there and make certain examinations. It is believed that he is already on his way. His work will occupy some weeks.

The ex-pirate Georgia is being overhauled at New Bedford. She will shortly leave that port for New York, and will probably find her way back to her former Liverpool owners. She brought only forty-two thousand dollars, and it is said her engines alone are worth over thirty thousand dollars.

The President will hereafter, as heretofore, pardon rebels slowly. At a Cabinet meeting it was decided to let the matter stand in abeyance for the present, as there is no good reason assigned for departing from the President's policy of holding such cases for consideration when the civil authority shall have been fully restored in the States recently in rebellion.

Advices by mail from San Francisco, of June 16th, states that the screw steamer Lancaster, 29, flagship of the Pacific Squadron, would proceed to sea immediately on the repairs she was undergoing at Mare Island being completed. We are not informed as to the direction in which she will cruise, but it is not unlikely she may be bound on a hunt after the skulking pirate Shenandoah.

The Government has sent an officer to Andersonville, Georgia, to make a special investigation into the brutal and inhuman treatment of the Union prisoners during the war, with the view of bringing to trial, before a military committee, the rebels who had charge of our soldiers when the barbarous treatment was practiced. Some of the guilty parties are already in the custody of the Government.

Since the fall of gold and of the Confederacy in America, the torrent of travelers pouring through London to the continent is something wonderful. All the steamers are crowded, and there are loud complaints of some of them, both as to crowding and fare. The railways are loaded with "Yankees" and their luggage. The new London hotels catch them for a day or two, just long enough to let them see a few of the biggest lions, and they are off to Paris.

Shreveport is at present burdened with supplies. Three hundred million dollars' worth have been shipped to New Orleans. The people are impoverished, and, though they have cotton, will not part with it except for hard cash. This buyers do not feel disposed to give. A good share of the cotton belonged to the Government, and is in charge of the Treasury Department. It is mostly in bad order, and will probably need rebaling before putting it on the market.

A London letter by the last steamer says: France has been the friend of America in both rebellions or revolutions, and in both England has been her enemy—in the former as much as she could, in the latter as much as she dared. But we must let by-gones be by-gones, and make up good friends. Mr. Adams, who always conceals the sword with the olive branch, will hold out the hand of friendship on the 4th inst.,—a hand ready to raise the glass as an emblem of good-fellowship, or sign a receipt in full on payment of the claims for Alabama depredations.

Our railroad men will be interested in the experiment made in building a temporary road over Mount Cenis, to be worked during the progress of the tunnel of seven miles through the mountain. By means of horizontal driving-wheels acting upon a central rail, an engineer has taken trains over gradients of 1 in 12, with very sharp curves, at less than one-fifth the expense of the line through the tunnel. There may be passes of both the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains where this system may be useful. With a grade of 1 in 12 an engineer could draw a train of cars over the top of Chimborazo.

The N. Y. *Tribune* takes strong ground against the War Department for arbitrarily closing, and keeping closed, Ford's theatre. It seems to think the government will be responsible for any damages Ford may sustain. It says the Secretary of War "seems incapable of comprehending that our country has, or should have, any other law than his own arbitrary will." It continues: "But he cannot remain in office forever; and, when he retires, we hope to have a restoration of the privilege of habeas corpus and the supremacy of law; and then we shall hope for a legal scrutiny of some of his many 'fantastic tricks' and an adjudication between them and the personal rights they have ruthlessly violated."

ENGLISH SERVANTS.—From the following it would seem that an evil of this country is felt in England. Among the queer meetings held in London was one a few days ago, with the object of effecting a reform in domestic service, which has become greatly demoralized. Servants in England have become independent, saucy, scheming, rapacious, immoral, and, not unfrequently the associates of thieves and burglars. They are tyrants in the kitchen and housekeeper's-room; they join with the tradesmen to cheat their employers, either exacting large percentages from butcher, fishmonger, grocer, &c., or pocketing the difference between the articles used and the bills rendered; they have their own company; they out-dress their mistresses; in short, they are the plague and pest of multitudes of housekeepers.

Personal.

Gen. Milroy is going to resign. Gens. Gillen, Johnson and Smith will command the divisions of the Department of Tennessee.

The New Orleans *Times* says: Maj. Gen. Herron has tendered his resignation, and at his own request has been relieved of his command. His successor in charge of the district of North Louisiana, is Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch, lately in command at Mobile.

Cortinas, the guerrilla, has become a monk of the order of St. Francis and taken to preaching. His first discourse was on the dangers of being a guerrilla in Israel,—a subject he thoroughly understands.

It is recorded as something rather remarkable that the late rebel General Forrest has been in Vicksburg and gone out alive, while there are in the city a number of Fort Pillow negroes.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

There continues a demand for goods beyond the scanty supply, and prices, especially of cotton goods, are buoyant. Production has been stinted, and the receipts of cotton from the South are too slow for the demand. Leading styles in prints are higher, and the market is active. Brown shirtings and sheetings have advanced 2 cents, with an active demand and light supply. Bleached goods also have risen 2 cents, and some styles 3 cents, and are scarce. Drills have advanced 1@2 cents; stripes are higher by 2@2½ cents, and are in good demand. Denims are quiet. In delaines, the offering of fall styles attracted a special and active demand which cleared the market of the new goods. Prices are higher, and demand strong. In fancy cassimeres the business is active. Heavy goods are selling for the fall trade. Prices are very buoyant. Santinets are scarce and firm. Broadcloths are steady. Flannels are advancing in price, with an active demand. The dry goods market seems to have dispensed with its usual summer holiday. The rising market at once stimulates buyers, and holds back sellers, who forsee a scarcity of goods for some time to come.

Foreign goods are not so active as domestic. The inquiry is mostly for woolens suitable for clothing and the jobbing trade. Heavy goods are in especial request. Black cloths, black doeskins, beavers, coatings, Esquimaux, &c., all command advanced prices. Dress goods are in light supply, and firm in prices. The importations are expected shortly to be large, and an early demand is looked for. A good trade will be driven all through the season and early fall. The increase in the circulation and excess of currency is stimulating speculation and prices, maintaining the premium on gold too high. The impediments to the movements of cotton are still great; but when removed there will be a reaction turoughout the market.—*Indepedent.*

DIED:

PATTERSON—At his residence, Manchester, on Friday afternoon, July 14th, ABRAHAM PATTERSON, in the 57th year of his age.

Notice of funeral will be given in afternoon papers.

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1865.

Crop Correspondence.

We shall feel under great obligations to whoever will write us, briefly and reliably, concerning the crops wherever the COMMERCIAL circulates. It is facts we want, and at the earliest possible moment, concerning every crop—not forgetting the grape. Will growers and others take a little time to contribute what they can to render as complete as possible information which, when collected, will be of great value?

Our Democratic Friends.

Mr. STANTON, we think, is the best abused man in the country. He has the fortune of having the ill-will of pretty nearly every crotchety, disappointed, wrong-headed, (perhaps wrong-hearted, too,) newspaper in the land, from the New York *Tribune* to the Pittsburgh *Post*. The range is an extensive one, and includes about as great a variety of traducers and snarlers as one man ever had. They have their reasons, which are nearly as varied as numerous. The distinguished Secretary has had the luck to stir up as many kinds of men as there are unhappy creatures, and he appears to have the philosophy to care as little about them as the ox that was barked at by a swarm of small dogs, which ran away frightened by the swinging of his tail.

The Pittsburgh *Post*, which for a long time has had periodical spasms on Mr. STANTON's account, had another yesterday, and it was extremely violent, superinduced by the unhappy state of mind into which it was thrown by the action of President JOHNSON, in whom it has of late been professing so much confidence. Our cotemporary, with all those Democrats who have been declaring their intention to "rally round" President JOHNSON, felt an irresistible inclination, in the approval of the finding of the Commission that tried the assassins, and on account of various things said and done by the President, to say harsh things of somebody, and not having the courage to denounce the President so soon after bestowing so much praise on him, it expends itself against Mr. STANTON, who, as everybody knows, has not only the official confidence but the warmest personal regards of the President.

If we had not learned how extremely rare is consistency with those who linked themselves with the rebellion, and how little reason there is for expecting them to manifest it at any time, we might stop to point out the plight into which the *Post* has brought itself. Yesterday it exhausted its praises on ANDREW JOHNSON, and, in the name of the Democracy, promised everything in the future. To-day it assails his most intimate and trusted Cabinet minister for acts which the President most warmly seconds. We have no doubt that its abuse of Mr. STANTON is quite as sincere as its praise of Mr. JOHNSON.

In a general way we suppose we ought to congratulate those Democrats who have committed themselves to President JOHNSON and his policy, in the advancement they have made. Not only have they declared for the man who of all others hates slavery and treason most supremely, and upholds the policy of Mr. LINCOLN, without denouncing which they never suffered themselves to breathe, but we find them for a man in favor of trying offenders by Military Commissions, and, when found guilty, of hanging them in the shortest time possible, and even of specially suspending the *habeas corpus* to prevent unnecessary delay. We say we ought and do congratulate our Democratic friends, and our neighbor of the *Post*, especially, for having made such progress; for having abandoned its old notions, and, with our man, taken our principles. To abuse Mr. STANTON to their heart's content is something that would be almost cruel to deny them, so long as they give such a sincere and hearty support to ANDREW JOHNSON, and go so warmly for Military Commissions, the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and the hanging of Assassins and Traitors!

The Income Tax List.

This interesting document has been laid before the public eye in our columns. It has been examined and scrutinized, we doubt not, with intense curiosity, by the thousands of our readers. It has excited a great variety of feelings, and has called forth a still greater variety of remarks. Some have been surprised, and all, we trust gratified, at the exhibition it gives of the prosperity of business in our city and the other parts of the District.

The year 1864 was the severest of the four years of war, when it might be expected that its pressure on the business interests of the country would be most heavily felt. And yet it appears that the remunerations of labor and of business energy were such as ought to be highly satisfactory. Nor is this remark applicable to extraordinary enterprises alone, but to nearly all departments of legitimate business. The year, in this aspect, may be fairly reckoned a prosperous one.

It is gratifying to patriotism and philanthropy to know that there is so large an amount of real and substantial wealth in the country. It is gratifying, too, to know that it is not a mere hoarded wealth, but that it is active and productive. In the employment of it in various enterprises, labor is remunerated, individual interests are promoted, and the resources of the country are developed and turned to useful account, and improvements conducive to human convenience and benefit, are extended. It cheers the hopes for the financial prospects of the government to know that so many tributaries are furnishing supplies to meet the public necessity, and furnishing them cheerfully; for we suppose that no subsidies to the government Treasury are more cheerfully paid than the twentieth part of real and actual incomes.

It is not at incomes reckoned by tens of thousands, that we look with greatest satisfaction. Those, more numerous, which are measured by hundreds, give more striking evidence of the general prosperity. The artizans, the shopkeepers, the clerks, the professional men, the merchants who add a moderate sum to their gains each year, embrace a large proportion of the useful element of society.

In view of the immense aggregate of these incomes, and of the large number of individuals among whom it is distributed, it was reasonable to anticipate a large measure of munificence among the people. Nor has this been wanting. No enterprise of public utility or of private or social charity should languish, within the sphere where Providence has shed down blessings so liberally.

Dull Times.

It is deemed legitimate to complain of the times. Hardness and dullness are the offensive qualities most often named. Hard times we have no special fondness for; but we rather believe in dull times. We have had too little of them for four years past, and we do not feel inclined to complain, now that a relaxation, a breathing time, a quiet even to dullness has come.

It is philosophically and historically true that when the current of events flows smoothly along, when the fewest materials are afforded for the historian's page, mankind are having their happiest times. History has been made in our country, rapidly and on a broad scale for the past four years. Events have swept forward like a swollen river, and not without spreading some ruin in their course. Agitation and excitement have pervaded all classes of the people, and every personal and social interest. Cities, towns and hamlets, throughout the whole land, have been in wild commotion—alarm, grief and joy have been raised to the highest pitch of intensity. These were stirring, lively times, when two or three battles were reported of a morning, and we read, over toast and coffee, of tens of thousands slain, wounded and captured.

The dull times, the "piping times of peace," were decidedly proper, when industry pursues its peaceful labors; when regular and measured hours of toil alternate with seasons of pleasant leisure; when evening reunions of the family circle, with genial conversation, improve the mind and rejoice the heart. Such are the times that afford the greatest happiness to all classes of people, and the greatest virtue, too. There is less excitement but more tranquility, less shouting, but also less sorrow—more safety, more liberty, more virtue. We give our suffrage on the side of dull times.

Historic Echos.

It is amusing to look back at the newspaper files of 1861, and compare the language then current in the South and in the sympathizing press of the North, with the histories of 1865. Then it was, "one Southerner can whip five Yankees," "we'll die in the last ditch," as though the contest was to be decided by boasts and blustering. And the northern sympathizers took up the same sentiment and cried "no coercion," "you can't conquer the South."

But the rallying hosts of indignant freemen, at the call of the noble-minded patriot at the head of the nation, surrounded the flag of the country, and trampled all these proud and delicate phraseology in the dust. They defended the Government, they saved the Union, they compelled obedience to the laws, they conquered the rebellion, they made the South as free as themselves.

This is the response of fact to pretension, of loyalty to treason, of right to wrong, of history to false hopes.

Unnecessary Alarm.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS has written a letter in which he expresses many apprehensions about the members of Congress who will present themselves from the South. He wishes to invent some way to keep them out. "Once inside the doors," says he, "they may take part in all the discussions and votes affecting themselves and their claims, and may checkmate the anti-slavery amendment itself. In fact, our fate rests in the hands of the Clerk of the House of Representatives. I know nothing about him; but how few men in the nation could be trusted to stand firm at such a post! The whole North should be roused to guard against this danger."

Now, if Mr. PHILLIPS was a man of even ordinary intelligence, if he had spent but a small part of his time in acquiring useful information, he would know that Mr. EDWARD MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, is the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and that he can be trusted to perform his whole duty, according to the laws of the land, in any emergency that may arise. He may not do some things precisely as Mr. PHILLIPS would have him, but he will do them better. Let Mr. PHILLIPS calm his fears, borrow no more trouble about the Clerk of the House, and set himself for once at something really useful.

A Free Trade Flutter.

The New York *Post* is much displeased with the Detroit Convention, more especially the resolution in favor of protection to American capital and industry. It thinks the "real meaning of this is, that Congress ought to pass such laws as will effectually break up our foreign commerce, and secure a dividend of fifty per cent. per annum to all capitalists engaged in manufacturing." Having attempted and failed to make the Convention subserve their own purposes, the free traders no doubt realize that not only have they been defeated, but that the fact is a very significant indication of public sentiment. The friends of home industry and the National credit have reason to feel encouraged.

THE FIRST BOOK.—The first book that was ever printed from movable metal types was a Bible in Latin, sometimes called the Forty-two lined Bible, because each column contained that number of lines. It was printed at Mentz, Germany, in 1455, under the supervision of GUTTENBURG, FAUST and SCHAFFER. GUTTENBURG had previously used wooden blocks for types. The invention of separate metalic types is generally ascribed to FAUST, although some give GUTTENBURG the honor.

The first book printed in America was also a Bible. It was in the language of the Pequot Indians, in New England. The language was first reduced to writing, and this book prepared in it for the press, by ELIOTT, the famous Puritan missionary. There is a copy of this book, we believe, in Pittsburgh, owned by Mr. J. B. McFADDEN, of Market street. There is not, probably, a human being alive who can translate a verse of it. The language died with the people who spoke it. But the book answered a good purpose while they lived.

IT is a significant sign that the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which has been decidedly in favor of free trade, is now in favor of a tariff that will secure the greatest amount of revenue, something between extreme protection and free trade. It is something to have it conceded that the country cannot stand naked free trade, and we accept this as a significant sign favorable to the cause of American industry.

THE application by rebel General EARLY for a special pardon, is causing the people residing in the section of country he plundered so unmercifully, to raise their protest. Especially is this the case on the Maryland border, where he robbed banks and plundered the inhabitants of everything they had.

Some Facts About Wool Growing.

Sheep raising and wool growing have advanced rapidly in Michigan, and afford a gratifying augury for the future. The number of sheep have more than doubled in the last decade, and the quantity of wool has advanced in a much larger ratio, and has also materially improved in quality. Secretary Porter in his synopsis says:

"The wool clip of the United States in 1850, averaged a little over 2 pounds 9½ ounces per head of sheep, or about 3 ounces per head less than in Michigan. In 1863 the average yield in this State was nearly *one pound per head* greater than that of the whole country in 1850."

Sheep raising and wool growing in the Peninsula State has proved an entire success. In 1849 we had 746,435 sheep; in 1863 our returns show 2,053,363. In 1849 Michigan sheared 2,043,283 pounds of wool; in 1863 our clip reached 7,294,934 pounds. In 1849 Michigan raised about one-twenty-sixth of the wool grown in our nation; in 1859 about one-fifteenth, and at the present time nearly one-tenth. A comparison of the clip of four of the wool growing States in 1859, with their production in 1849, evinces the rapid progress of Michigan:

STATES	1849 Pounds sheared	1859. Pounds sheared
Ohio	10,196,371	10,648,161
New York	10,071,301	9,454,472
Pennsylvania	4,481,571	4,752,523
Michigan	2,043,283	4,062,958

"With the same advancing rate of increase, in 1870 Michigan would nearly equal the Empire State, completely distance the Keystone State, and stand proudly side by side with the Queen of the West. But wool growing in our State is progressing at a still larger ratio. For 4,062,858 pounds in 1858, we have 7,249,934 pounds in 1863, an aggregate increase of 3,187,076 pounds in the last four years, and an annual increase of 796,769 pounds. The clip of 1864 was 1,000,000 pounds more than that of 1863, making our product over 8,000,000 pounds, which, at an average of 80c per pound, would amount to between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000."

The Episcopal Church North and South.

It is stated, on what is believed to be perfectly reliable authority, that letters have been received, now, from the Bishops of the Episcopal Church in nearly all of the Southern Dioceses lately in rebellion against the Government, in favor of reunion at the next General Convention, at Philadelphia, without any formality whatsoever. In other words, the Southern delegates, clerical and lay, are desirous of resuming their seats in the Convention, precisely as if secession and the war were things that had never been.

Furthermore, a free interchange of opinion among the Northern Bishops has just been had in reference to these overtures, and the determination arrived at is substantially in accordance with the wishes of the Southern brethren, and no time has been lost in so notifying the latter. Bygones are to be bygones, and the past buried in oblivion.

That is the programme in the House of Bishops, but whether it will be adopted by the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies or not, is open to conjecture. When the Secretary of the Convention proceeds to call the roll, it is not improbable that objection may be made to the admission to seats of men, who, though Ministers of God, or otherwise high in the Church, did not scruple to lend their influence to the "powers that be," which are "ordained of God." In that event look out for squalls.

The bishops having defined their positions, however, their influence over the rest of the Convention doubtless will be powerful in the same direction, so that as things stand at present the chances are decidedly in favor of forgiveness, re-union and peace.

Resolutions of the Detroit Convention.

The proceedings as they reach us in the papers show that on Wednesday the following resolutions, reported by Mr. Robinson, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, were adopted unanimously by the Detroit Commercial Convention:

WHEREAS, Owing to the heavy taxation recently levied on the people of the United States, to meet the interest and expense of the Government, it has become more imperative upon the Government to nourish and encourage the industrial pursuits of the nation; therefore

Resolved, That the agricultural, mechanical, minig, manufacturing and all other branches of human industry should be alike secured in the enjoyment of a permanent and remunerative recompense, inasmuch as American labor and its products are the main sources upon which the Government must rely for its needed revenue to meet the annual demands upon the Treasury, and its only safe dependence.

Resolved, That in order to perform this duty, as well as a financial necessity, a discrimination in favor of the productions upon which American labor depends for its permanent prosperity, should be expressed by the Government when imposing duties upon foreign imports; because when American industry and labor languished, its ability to respond to the social demands must be correspondingly impaired.

Resolved, That such action is now more the absolute duty of the Government, inasmuch as the hosts of heroes who have on the battle-field vindicated its honor and maintained our flag, are returning to those varied pursuits which they left to defend the country, and to which they now again look for their livelihood, and which the Government, in justice to their patriotism and its own wants, should render as remunerative as possible.

THE new number of the *North American Review* contains a very able article on the subject of taxing exports. It has been generally assumed that the clause of the Constitution prohibiting a tax on exports from "any State" was an effectual bar to export duties, but the *Review* very ably argues, and we think with entire success, that it was not the meaning of the Constitution that export duties should be prohibited, but that the true intent is to prohibit the taxation of exports from any one State which did not apply to all the States. This is the evident meaning of the clause. It will be a palpable absurdity to subject our own cotton manufactures to a tax upon the raw material which we do not impose upon the cotton which we send to Europe.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—A correspondent of the London *Times* writes that "the Russian Government papers continue favorable to the cause of the United States. The *Northern Post* extols the clemency of Mr. Johnson, as manifested by his proclaiming an amnesty, from which only fourteen classes of Confederates are more or less inevitably excluded; and the *Invalide* is disposed to acknowledge the soundness of the Monroe docrine in general, and the propriety of its application to Mexico in particular."

THE PULPIT.

LECTURE ROOM TALK,

BY

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

MORAL HUSBANDRY.

I think the providence of God moves in moral things somewhat according to the analogy of the seasons in natural things. Vegetation does not stand still altogether in winter; and yet that is not the peculiar growing season. The spring for sowing the seed; the summer for ripening the harvest; the autumn for reaping it. It seems as though the autumn were the most precious part of the year, because then the farmer gathers in his products. But, after all, sowing and reaping are only parts of one thing, and the spring and the autumn are own brothers.

So it is in respect to the work of God. There are some periods which seem to be seed-sowing—that is, seed-hiding—periods. You labor, you speak, you organize, with no apparent and immediate result. What you do grows through various stages before it springs up, and is ready for the harvest. We are apt to suppose that special harvest seasons are more than other parts of the history of the church and of God's moral cause in this world. We are apt to suppose that they are more peculiarly periods of God's visitation. But God visits the church when he is sowing the seed. God visits the church when he is ripening what he has sown. God visits the church when the reaping time comes. They are all blessed, connected parts of the one great system of moral government in moral things.

Although the winter is not the time for sowing seed, every gardener that has a glass house will tell you that there is some seeds to be put in in the winter time. And, although the spring is the general time for putting in seed, every farmer will tell you that he sows some kinds of seed in June and July, and other kinds in September and October. It is just so in moral husbandry. And what is meant by being "instant in season and out of season," is working at the appointed times and by the usual methods, and then working intermediately whenever you get a chance, and, if need be, by methods differing from those ordinarily adopted.

I have noticed that of the seeds that I sowed this spring on the side hill where there was a strong wind, some did not go into the little furrows that I had made; for now, when I go about the little patch, I find that they have sprung up in other places. And I have noticed that some of the best plants for transplanting, some of the stockiest and strongest and best ones, are those that were chance-sown. While I was sifting the seeds into the furrow, the wind took one and carried it yonder; and another, and carried it yonder; and some of the plants that will be best to set out, will be those that were sown "out of season"—out of place.

And I think that some of the best things that men ever do are things that they do, as it were, instantly. The chance things that men do are often the best things that they do. The best things a man says, you know, are not the things that he sets out to say, but the things that he says without thinking. The tersest sentences and figures, the most condensed apothegms, which men speak, are struck out in a moment. A whole lifetime is sometimes crowded into a single sentence.

Now, that which is true of the garden and ordinary matters, is true in respect to religious work. If a man is living in the spirit of a Christian life; if he feels the power of the eternal world; if in his own soul are tides which God's heart lifts and lets out again; if he is living after the example of his Master; there will be scintillations of thought and feeling and action in his history. Some things that are done without prescribed form are more profitable than things that are done in a formal way. Work out of season is oftentimes as much blessed of God as things done in season.

And it seems to me that, although a prudent man would scarcely undertake to lead a church into a revival in the midst of summer, and war, and the prostration of business; although outward circumstances are unfavorable to any such thing as that, yet, it is a time when men that have a heart to work, a tender heart, a heart that loves Christ and men, can do certain things that they can never do so well at any other time as now. There are many persons that are now comfortless, and need consolation; there are many persons that are cast down, and need to be lifted up; there are many persons that need to be led from a material view of life, and to be made, in the hour of trouble, to look beyond the things of this world, and learn that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." In these times, if a man shows himself to have a heavenly mind and a true Christian conscience, there is to many persons an evidence of sincerity and power in what he says which would not belong to it in a time of great religious feeling.

We are surprised much more to find a flower where we do not expect to than to find one in a bed where we look for flowers. And to find the fragrance of Christian conversation in circumstances where we do not expect to find it, makes it more significant than to find it in the church on Sunday, where you look for it.

In short, this is a time when those that love the cause of God will find enough to do. If the love of many has waxed cold, and if the cause of God in its church organizations seems to droop, then there is afforded just that which every true, untiring, faithful Christian heart ought to ask and desire—that is, a chance to work out of season. The great trouble with men is not a lack of opportunity; it is a disposition to improve the opportunities they have. Our trouble is not what to do: it is to have a heart to do it.

The Mission of Mr. Covode.

The Hon. JOHN COVODE is engaged preparing his report to the President on the negro and reconstruction question in the South. He is for negro suffrage, but whether immediate or gradual, we are ignorant. We infer that he is for a stringent policy towards those parts of the South where a rebellious spirit is yet manifested.

The following substance of a letter addressed by F. G. ENSIGN, General Field Agent of the United States Christian Commission, in reply to one from Mr. COVODE, is supposed to reflect somewhat the views of the latter:

"First. The large majority of the people of this country retain their old prejudice against the colored race, and this is not lessened by their being free.

"Second. No special effort will be made by the former masters to instruct their slaves, now hired, as to their rights and obligations as freemen. It is assumed that being freemen, they are to know what they ought and what they ought not to do.

"Third. The great majority of the people are not in active sympathy with the policy of the Government, nor with the Government itself. The fact of the abolition of slavery is accepted, but the leading influence of the press and of politicians of this section is firmly set against any further advance of the colored race; and remove the military restriction, and that opposition will be much stronger than at present.

"Fourth. That the Government must carry out its policy by military authority is evident—if so be the object is to raise the colored people to the condition of intelligence and independence implied in the term 'freedmen.' For, first, the Southerners will not do this by freely aiding the freedmen; and second, the freedmen cannot rise by their own energy, without bringing upon them the enmity of the rabble.

"Fifth. These people are industrious as a rule, and they 'mind their own busines' which is not a small item.

"Sixth. These people (freedmen) might and should be encouraged to become landholders, and to work their own lands. No people can be truly independent and intelligent unless they have some means of sustaining themselves other than by hiring themselves out.

"Seventh. These people must have men of moral integrity to deal with them.

"Eight. Orphans' homes will have to be established, as there are thousands of colored orphans who have no one to care for them."

EXPORTS.—The exports show a continued disposition toward an increase. The shipments from New York for last week were largely in excess of those for any previous week of the last four months. We have previously indicated the probability of this increase. The following will show the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending July 10, and since the beginning of the year:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week	$4,142,775	$4,394,498	$4,063,538
Prev. reported	95,177,505	92,747,942	80,693,722
Since January 1	$99,320,280	$97,142,440	$84,757,260

The exports of domestic produce for the week include 100 bbls pot ashes, 3,906 lbs beeswax, 52,167 bbls wheat flour, 100 bbls rye flour, 3,121 bbls corn meal, 339,428 bushels wheat, 2,560 bushels oats, 75,866 bush corn, 1,615 bushels peas, 1,606 pkgs candles, 788 tons coal, 3,401 bales cotton, 1,491 bales hay, 85 bales hops, 1,586 bbls rosin, 30 bbls tar, 29 bbls pitch, 16,140 gallons sperm oil, 465 gallons lard oil, 2,926 bbls pork, 1,287 bbls and 1,192 tierces beef, 894,690 lbs cut meats, 81,308 lbs butter, 1,794,826 lbs cheese, 480,844 lbs lard, 370 bbls rice, 508,464 lbs tallow, 1,660 hhds and 5,774 other pkgs crude tobacco, 205,827 lbs manufactured tobacco, 156,662 gallons petroleum.

WHEELING ENTERPRISE.—We learn from the Wheeling *Intelligencer* that the Hinge and Tack companies, recently formed, have completed their organizations, and are now earnestly at work preparing for active operations. The Wheeling Hinge and Tack Factory Company have purchased a site near the Bradley Woolen Factory, and have commenced the erection of new buildings, which will be pushed rapidly to completion. The machinery is already contracted for, and will be finished by the time the buildings are ready. The firm is composed of men of capital and enterprise, who know how to conduct business. The Norway Iron and Tack Company is also actively engaged in preparing the large cotton mill building (which they purchased some weeks since,) for the machinery to be used in the hinge and tack manufacture. The cotton machinery has been removed, and the buildings are being thoroughly repaired. This is an admirable locality for a manufacturing establishment. The proprietors in the Norway Company are also men of capital and practical experience. They will be in operation in the course of a few weeks. These two establishments will prove a valuable acquisition to our city manufactories, and adds a new feature in our trade.

To Soldiers---Waltham Watches

Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an American Watch; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

Sold by all respectable Watch dealers.

THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.,

jy14-1m Office, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

General Intelligence.

The Committe on the Conduct of War say they have not completed their labors, but that large additions to the literature of the war are yet to be made.

The crops in Canada will be as large and good as were ever gathered, and the farmers, who have already realized considerable funds from the sale of stock and wool, will be full-handed in their financial condition.

The damage done to the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, by the late freshet, is estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Des Moines Valley road has suffered to the extent of thirty-five thousand dollars from the storms and streams.

The Providence *Press* says: "There is a man of our acquaintance living in that city who has been married thirty-four years, and has still his wedding suit, which he has worn every Sunday since, and it is still in good condition for Sunday wear. He has worn it in all seventeen hundred and sixty-eight times.

A project has been started for an addition to the scientific appointments of Trinity college, Hartford, Connecticut. Ten or twelve thousand dollars have been secured, and it is proposed to raise $150,000 to build a new chapel and astronomical observatory, in the latter of which will be placed a magnificent telescope.

Richmond is suffering from a plethora of goods, low prices for them, and high rents, which prostrate trade and business. The demand for houses during the occupation of the city as a rebel capital put up the rents inordinately, and the landlords do not like to come down in a hurry, even if it is necessary to the changed condition of affairs.

On the 4th instant a party of negro soldiers met a lady and a child upon the street in Mobile and one of the negroes kicked the child into the street. A white soldier coming up demanded to know how he dared to insult a lady. Words passed and the result was that the white soldier drew his revolver and shot the offender. This was the signal for the beginning of a formidable riot. A crowd gathered and many shots were fired, resulting in a number of killed and wounded.

In many counties of Tennessee, the rebel element is so numerous and so bitter that magistrates and other necessary officers can not be appointed, fear of personal violence causing Union residents to reject the tendered commissions. From some quarters requests have been sent to Governor Brownlow to withhold from publicity, for the present, the fact that the appointees are acting under authority from the new State Government. In some places elections have been held in defiance of the elective franchise act, and the successful candidates have proceeded to exercise the functions of their several offices, in utter disregard of the laws passed by the lately adjourned Legislature.

The appointment of Mr. Perry Provisional Governor of South Carolina gives general satisfaction, and a meeting of the Charleston lawyers to express their approbation has been held. A company has been formed for the establishment of a new line of steamers between Charleston and New York, and the Charlestonians expect to have through railroad communication with the North completed by the middle of August. The health of Charleston is said to be excellent, except among the negroes, who are still dying in large numbers. There were rumors that the yellow fever had made its appearance there, but these are pronounced entirely false. A petition to President Johnson, requesting him to pardon the rebel ex-Governor Magrath, is being extensively signed by the South Carolinians.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL AND YOUTHFUL COLOR. BALDNESS PREVENTED.

London Hair Color Restorer.
London Hair Color Restorer.
London Hair Color Restorer.
London No DYE. Hair Color Restorer.
London Hair Color Restorer.
London Hair Color Restorer.
London Hair Color Restorer.

It does not require any washing or preparation before or after its use. It creates a perfect state of the scalp by acting as a stimulant and tonic to the organ necessary to supply coloring matter to the hair, and completely restores them to the original color, vigor and strength. It is entirely different from all other Hair Preparations, and is the ONLY KNOWN RESTORER OF COLOR AND PERFECT HAIR DRESSER COMBINED.

Price, 75 cents per bottle, or $4 00 the half dozen. Sold by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, and N. McCLARRAN & CO., Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. ju20

MAGUIRE'S EXTRACT BENNE PLANT.

The greatest modern discovery for Diarrhoea in all its forms, particularly excellent for Chronic Diarrhoea, and has no superior for Cholera and Dysentery. It is only now being introduced in the North, but it is and has been, in the South, the great staple remedy for such complaints for many years. It has been extensively used in all the Government Hospitals in the South, and met with such universal success that certificates of its efficacy have been received from all the managers of the various hospitals. It stands now preeminent, the best article for all affections of the bowels. If you wish an article that is just what it is represented, and has real merit, try this.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent for Pittsburgh, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, and near Fourth street. jy13

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COAL EXCHANGE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COAL EXCHANGE will be held at their ROOM, No. 136 Water street, Pittsburgh ON TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance of all coal men is earnestly requested, as matters of great interest will be brought before the meeting at that time.
jy15-6t JOHN F. DRAVO, President.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLS- VILLE RAILROAD COMPANY—FIRST MORTGAGE TURTLE CREEK DIVISION CONSTRUCTION BONDS.—Holders are hereby notified that the interest coupons on the above Bonds, due August 1st, 1865, will be paid on and after that day on presentation and delivery, at the First National Bank, Wood street. JOHN H. PAGE, JR.,
jy15-3awtd Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH GALVANIZING IRON WORKS. The undersigned are prepared to Galvanize SHEET IRON, HOOP IRON, COAL HODS, SPIKES, WIRE, NAILS, RIVETS, GAS PIPE, and all kinds of steamboat and other wrought and cast iron work, at the shortest notice, and in the most durable style.
McVOY & CO.,
jy8-3m Corner of Bluff and Gist streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO OIL WELL BORERS,

I am now prepared to supply to parties operating in the Oil Regions my

PATENT

Self-Revolving Driller.

This simple and cheap but substantial contrivance, gotten up to overcome the many difficulties occasioned by the uncertain revolving motion given to drilling tools by hand turning.

(THE ONLY METHOD THUS FAR IN USE,)

I will furnish for

150 Dollars.

The advantages to the Well Borer which I claim for my Machine is the

CERTAINTY OF GETTING A ROUND HOLE,

by the regular intermittent rotary motion given to the drilling bits—INCREASED RAPIDITY IN DRILLING—non-liability of tools getting fast or becoming detached, and a reasonable probability that when this Machine gets generally introduced that by enlarging the bits the rimmer can be laid aside. The Machine has been

PRACTICALLY TESTED,

and I am willing to engage with parties purchasing it that if properly set up, which I will determine in person or by a competent man sent for that purpose, and if it does not do what is claimed for it I will take it back with freight and charges included. Parties desirous of testing the Machine will please communicate with me through the Postoffice or in person, at No. 125 Liberty street.

JAMES DONNELL,
jy15-1m No. 125 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PENNA. STATE REPORTS.
WRIGHT—VOLUME II.
Just published. For sale by
KAY & CO.,
jy15 55 Wood street.

TWO NEW BOOKS.
MARY, THE HANDMAID OF THE LORD. By the author of the Schonberg Cotta Family. Price, $1 25.
A SUMMER STORY, SHERIDAN'S RIDE, and other Poems. By T. Buchanan Read. Price, $1 25
jy15 KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

APPLETON'S
NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA
OF
UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE,
complete in sixteen large volumes.
THE AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA, AND REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS, for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, uniform with the Cyclopædia. For sale by
KAY & CO.,
ju15 55 Wood street.

WATCHES,--A LARGE IMPORT- ING HOUSE closing their business offer a fine assortment of Gold, Silver and Composition Cased Watches at cost. To returned soldiers wishing employment, speculating men, traders, regular pedlars, wishing to replenish their stock or to any one desiring a single or a thousand Watches, this presents a great opportunity. For circulars, prices and full particulars, address HENRY BLOOM, 116 Broadway, New York. jy14-1m

FOUND.—IN A CAR OF THE UP- ward evening train of the Connellsville Railroad, on Monday, 10th inst., a
POCKET WALLET,
containing a small sum of money, which a gentleman leaves at this office, and can be had by the owner on identifying the same and paying for this advertisement. jy14-2t

WANTED.
COAT AND VEST MAKERS,
AT
KAUFMAN, OPPENHEIMER & CO'S,
jy13-1w No. 80 Wood street.

$2,500. ORIGINAL SHARES worth the above amount, in a first class Oil Company, for sale at
FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE.
Address, A. S. F.
jy14-2t Commercial office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEORGE COLHOUN .... WM. B. EDWARDS

COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN
SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA, ACIDS, CHEMICALS,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.
Office, NO. 38 WOOD STREET,
jy15-6m under St. Charles Hotel.

SODA ASH—200 TONS.
CAUSTIC SODA—200 drums.
SAL SODA—25 tons.
BI CARB. SODA—500 kegs.
The above of choice English brands for sale by
COLHOUN & EDWARDS.
jy15-2w NO. 38 WOOD STREET.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

CLOAKS,

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY IS AT THE

Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store,

NO. 73 MARKET STREET.

We have in stock an immense lot of

SILK SACQUES,

BASQUES & CIRCULARS.

ALSO,

CIRCULARS, IN WHITE BERAGE,

CRAPE DE SPANG,

TAMARTINE, and in

GRENADINE,

which is suitable for MOURNING. The above we are closing out at

GREATLY REDUCED RATES,

in order to make room for our Fall and Winter Stock, which we will have in by the 20th of August.

M. J. SPENCE.
jy15

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
TEN HORSE POWER,
combining all the modern improvements; entirely new. For sale by
JAMES P. TANNER,
jy14-5t 56 Wood street.

SECOND WARD, ALLEGHENY, BOUNTY BONDS.—By resolution of the School Board the Treasurer was authorized to advertise and receive proposals for the retirement of Thirteen Thousand ($13,000) Dollars of first issue of Bounty Bonds.
JOHN BROWN, JR., Secretary.
Bids will be received at the Allegheny Trust Company until FRIDAY, the 21st inst. Bidders will state what per centage in full of Bonds they are willing to take. W. A. REED,
jy14-1w Treasurer.

ADOLPH DOERFLINGER HAV- ING purchased the
DRUG STORE
of Mr. MECKELBURG, Brownstown, desires to inform the public and Physicians generally, that he is prepared to skillfully compound Prescriptions, and bespeaks their patronage. jy14-3t

FOR SALE.
McFARLAND'S GROVE
is offered for sale on SATURDAY, July 15th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, near Shady Side Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Plans can be obtained at the office of
C. HASBROUCK, Esq.,
jy14-2t No. 154 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.—A LOT OF GROUND on North Avenue, Allegheny city, between Middle alley and Federal street, 80 feet front on North Common by 180 feet deep, running through to Benton alley, formerly owned by Jacob Stuckrath, Esq. This property will be sold in one piece or will be divided into three lots to suit purchasers. Possession given immediately. Price moderate—payment easy.
JOSEPH MYERS,
jy14-3t No. 249 Federal street.

AN ORDINANCE DECLARING Manhattan street a public highway.
SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Manchester in Council assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Manhattan street from Franklin street to Western avenue, or line of Allegheny city, be and the same is hereby declared one of the public streets or highways of said Borough, and when opened to be of the width of forty feet.
Ordained and enacted into a law the 11th day of July, A. D., 1865. W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.
Attest: M. G. CLARK. jy14-3t

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS RE- WARD—We will pay the above reward for any information that will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who, on the night of July 10th, entered our Machine Shop, corner of Point alley and Duquesne Way, and cut to pieces the belting contained therein.
jy13-1w HUGH M. BOLE & CO.

3,000 TONS OF COAL WANTED.
HARRISBURG GAS WORKS, July 11, 1865.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Harrisburg Gas Works for the delivery of Three Thousand (3,000) Tons of GAS COAL, until August 1, 1865. The Coal must be of the very best quality, and delivered at the Works at the rate of about Three Hundred (300) Tons per month. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, who will give all further information on the subject.
jy13-16t GEORGE BERGNER, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

WM. W. JUSTICE.......JAS. BATEMAN......WM. HARDACRE

JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.,
WOOL BROKERS,
122 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
my29-3m

JAMES HEALD,
Wool Broker,
106 South Front street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Wool Bought and Sold on Commission.
ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
je2-2m

GEO. S. BRYAN .... JNO. A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,)
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,
No. 74 Water Street,
jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEEL & BAILEY,
Stock Brokers,
WILKINS HALL.
The Bankers' and Brokers' Board having adopted the following RATES OF COMMISSION, we will be governed thereby from this date:

Stocks selling at	$2 and under,	2 cents per share.
Do do	$2 and up to $25,	1 per cent.
Do do	$25 and up to $100,	25 cts. pr. share.
Do do	$100 and over,	¼ of 1 per cent.

jy11

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Commercial Broker,
Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,
Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my29-1y

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
NO. 124 FIRST STREET.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.
no25-1y

SCOTCH ALE—YOUNG'S STRONG ALE, just received and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
jy13 221 and 223 Liberty street.

BANKS.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
(Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley,)
Financial Agent of the United States,
AND
SPECIAL AGENT OF JAY COOKE, U. S. AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
Seven-Thirty Loan,
THE POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE,
AND
The Only Loan in the Market,
Convertible into
U. S. Five Twenty Six Per Cent
GOLD BEARING BONDS.
LIBERAL COMMISSIONS
ALLOWED TO BANKS AND BANKERS.
mh29-tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK
OF
PITTSBURGH.
Capital paid in $1,000,000, with Privilege of $2,000,000.
Banking House Cor. First & Wood.
This Bank, organized under the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House, corner of Wood and First streets.
Collections made on all accessible points, on the most favorable terms. Special Agents for JAY COOKE, for the sale of
U. S. 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
J. C. McPHERSON, Teller.
my1-6m

SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
Corner of Hand and Liberty Streets.
SPECIAL AGENT OF
JAY COOKE,
For the sale of the
THE NEW SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.
This is strictly THE PEOPLE'S LOAN, and is being absorbed at the rate of about Five Millions per day.
These Bonds bear an interest of Two Cents per day on each Hundred Dollars, and are convertible at maturity into United States Five-Twenty Six Per Cent Gold-Bearing Bonds.
Full Commissions will be allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers who purchase for re-sale.
C. H. RIGGS, Cashier.
my5-3m

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
Chartered by State of Pennsylvania, 1836.
CAPITAL..........1,000,000
ORGANIZED UNDER NATIONAL LAW, 1865.
This Bank has been designated a
DEPOSITORY OF THE
United States Treasury,
and appointed agent for the sale of the
7-30 LOAN.
Every facility will be offered to investers or parties purchasing for re-sale.
H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
my1-tf

STATIONERY.

COPYING PRESSES,
COPYING BOOKS AND BRUSHES,
ENVELOPES,
PAPERS of every description,
A large supply of STATIONERY,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
PRINTER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third sts.

SALEM, OHIO.
Isaac Trescott,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.,
Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my22-1y

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, RAGS, &c.,
No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chesnut west side,
dec13-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

W. & C. K. HERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
FANCY GOODS, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES,
AND FRENCH PERFUMERY;
DEALERS IN
IVORY, RAW HORN, BUFFALO, AND RUBBER COMBS, TOOTH, NAIL AND HAIR BRUSHES,
A full assortment of fine English cutlery constantly on hand.
Stationers' Warehouse.
No. 75 John Street, New York.
se1-1y

BANKERS' CASES,
POCKET BOOKS,
MONEY BOOKS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
Gold Pens, superior quality;
Gold and Silver Pen Cases and Holders;
Plain and Fancy Inkstands;
Plain and Fancy Paper Weights;
LETTER PAPER,
NOTE PAPER,
CAP PAPER,
BILL PAPER.
STATIONERY in great variety and of the best quality, always on hand. W. S. HAVEN,
je5 Corner of Wood and Third streets.

1865. DIARIES. 1865.
Diaries of every variety for sale by
W. S. HAVEN, Stationer,
nov1-tf Corner Wood and Third street.

40 KEGS SIX TWIST TOBACCO,
FOR SALE VERY LOW.
Inquire of R. F. WEDDELL,
corner of Smithfield and Water street,
jy13 opposite the Monongahela House.

BAILEY, FARRALL & CO.,
167 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Keep on hand Pipe and Sheet Lead, Pig and Bar Lead, every description of Brass Goods, for Water, Gas and Steam. Pumps, Sinks, Basins, Fittings, &c., at the lowest market rates.
Orders solicited and promptly filled. jy3

PARTNERSHIP.
We have this day associated with us JOHN R. WATSON and JAMES M. CARSON. The busines will hereafter be carried on under the name and style of BAILIFF, BROWN & CO. All persons knowing themselves indebted to us will please call and settle; and all persons having claims against us will please present them for payment at our office, No. 55 FEDERAL STREET, to JOHN R. WATSON, who is authorized to use the name of the firm, and settle all accounts.
BAILIFF & BROWN.
Allegheny City, July 1st, 1865. jy10-2w

"SMOKY CITY FEED STORE."
J. H. SHELLABERGER & CO.,
Dealers in Baled Hay, Oats, Corn, Bran, Middlings, Flour, Produce, &c., No. 12 Market street, two doors below First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. B.—Consumers supplied with all kinds of Feed at the lowest market prices. je22-3m

CURTIS & HARVEY'S DIAMOND GRAIN POWDER—Just received and for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
jy8 136 Wood street.

LEAD—2,000 Pigs Best Soft Galena Lead for sale by J. B. CANFIELD
je3

FINANCIAL.

United States

7-30 LOAN!

THIRD SERIES.

$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.

GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a handsome premium and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds from State, County and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7.30 per cent amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on a $5,000 note.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this Third Series of the Seven-Thirties will commence on the first of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent., currency. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET,

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the great

Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and private bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
No. 114 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

May 15, 1865.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
People's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my5-tau16

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFAC- TURERS' NATIONAL BANK.
PITTSBURGH, June 21st, 1865.
Having been instructed by the Comptroller of the United States Currency that it will be impossible for him to complete the arrangement for the increase of capital of this Bank, as first authorized, beyond one-half the amount contemplated ($100,000), owing to the apportionment to Pennsylvania being already more than absorbed, Stockholders are hereby notified that Twenty Dollars, on one-half of the shares of new stock subscribed will, by direction of said Comptroller, be refunded, on application at the Bank, thus reducing new stock to one-half the shares already subscribed for. No further installments on the balance of the new stock will be required. The capital of the Bank, therefore, will be reduced from the contemplated sum of One Million Dollars to Eight Hundred Thousand.
By order of the Board.
je23-1m JOHN SCOTT, JR., Cashier.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK.	

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars, apply to
jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.
Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood st. JOSHUA HANNA, Ag't.
mh30-tf

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, TWENTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, PA., PITTSBURGH, July 1st, 1865.

THE ANNUAL LISTS OF U. S. LI- CENSES AND INCOME TAXES have been received from H. A. Weaver, Esq., U. S. Assessor of this District, and are now ready for collection.

Payment must be made before the 1st day of August, otherwise *the penalty of 10 per cent. will be added*.

The Lists of Pittsburgh, Lawrenceville, and Pitt township, will be collected at my office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

The Lists of the boroughs of McKeesport, Elizabeth, and West Elizabeth, and the townships of Collins, Peebles, Liberty, Wilkins, Patton, Plum, Versailles, Elizabeth, Jefferson, and Mifflin, will be collected by Deputy Collector Wm. E. Harrison, who will give due notice by handbills of the times and places where payment may be made.

The Lists for the boroughs of Birmingham, East Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, Monongahela, West Pittsburgh, and Temperanceville, and the townships of Baldwin, Snowden, Lower St. Clair, Upper St. Clair, Scott, Union, Chartiers, Robinson, North Fayette, South Fayette, Finlay, Moon, Crescent, and Neville, will be collected by Deputy Collector John A. Sergeant, who will give due notice by handbills of the times and places where payment may be made.

For the convenience of parties doing business in the city, Mr. Harrison will be at this office on Monday and Tuesday, July 17th and 18th, and Mr. Sergeant will be in attendance every Saturday, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.
WM. LITTLE,
jy3-d15t&w3t Collector 22d District, Penna.

PROFESSOR MORRIS'

AZUMEA,

THE

PREMIUM YEAST

OR

BAKING POWDER.

On page 473 of Parrish's Pharmacy, it is said of the essential ingredients that enter into the composition of the AZUMEA: "That many dyspeptics who cannot usually eat fresh light cakes when raised with Yeast, can eat them with impunity when raised in this way: and in view of the harmlessness of the ingredients, recommends their general use.

This excellent article, which has been in general use for many years, has justly obtained two first class diplomas, as the

Purest and Best Baking Powder Known

Sold by over 3,000 Grocers in Philadel'a.

RECIPES,

For making Bread, Biscuit, Rolls, Sweet Cakes, Dumplings, &c., &c., accompany each package.

Grocers supplied by

WM. A. M'CLURG,

63 WOOD STREET, Wholesale Agent for Pittsburgh. je24-1m

BAMBOO FISHING POLES—
Just received and for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
jy3 136 Wood street.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. No advertisement will be inserted for less than forty cents.

WANTED.—A FEW GOOD OPE- RATORS upon the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine will find steady employment and good pay at T. S. ROBINSON & CO'S Shirt Emporium, 72 Fifth street. jy15-3t

WANTED TO HIRE.—A SMALL STABLE in the central part of the city. Apply at 64 FIFTH STREET. jy15-1t

WANTED TO BUY.—AN ELE- GANT PAIR OF DRIVING HORSES. Young, sound and good steppers. Address G, Box 152. jy15-1t

WANTED.—A RELIABLE PER- SON (a disabled soldier, who can write a plain hand, preferred) to canvass the city for the sale of an article that should be in the hands of everybody. References required. Apply at ROOM 99, St. Clair Hotel between 10 and 1 o'clock. jy14-2t

WANTED.—A SITUATION IN any kind of a business house, by a YOUNG MAN returned from the service. Is a good penman, and would make himself generally useful. Has gone through a regular course of Book-keeping at Duff's and wants employment. Salary is no object. Address J. R. D., Pittsburgh Postoffice, Box 1,286. jy13-6t

WANTED, AGENTS—$75 TO $200 PER MONTH for Gentlemen, and $35 to $75 for Ladies, every where, to introduce the celebrated COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully. Price only $18, making the elastic lock stitch, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address, or call on GRAWFORD & GRAVES, office 159 Main street, BUFFALO, New York. All letters answered promptly with circulars and terms. je29-1m.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "THE SECRET SERVICE, THE FIELD, THE DUNGEON AND THE ESCAPE." By Albert D. Richardson, "New York Tribune" correspondent.—The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years; traveling through the South in the secret service of the "Tribune" at the outbreak of the war, with our armies and fleets, both East and West, during the first two years of the Rebellion; his thrilling capture; his confinement for twenty months in seven different Rebel prisons; his escape and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly four hundred miles. It will abound in stirring events, and contain more of the fact, incident and romance of the war than any other work yet published.

Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address
JONES, BROS. & CO.,
N. E. corner Sixth and Minor streets
je21-1md&w Philadelphia, Pa.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1865.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE President and Directors of this company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share (free of tax) out of the profits of the past six months, payable on or after the 12th instant.
jy6-10t D. M. BOOK, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1865.
THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK has declared a dividend of 8 PER CENT. out of profits last five months (free of Government tax), payable on and after 11th inst.
JNO. G. MARTIN,
jy4-1m Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, July 3, 1865.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DI- RECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (FREE OF TAX), on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last five months, payable on and after the 13th inst.
jy4-10t J. W. COOK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1865.
The President and Directors of this company have this day declared a cash dividend of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, FREE OF TAX out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after the 10th inst.
jy4-2w WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company at Hand street, are hereby notified that a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith. FRANK S. BISSELL,
jy4-2w Treasurer.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNER- SHIP.
William Dilworth, Jr., having purchased the entire interest of James M. Bailey, in the Mahoning Iron and Coal Works of McCreery, Bailey & Co., the style of the firm will hereafter be William McCreery & Co.
JOHN S. DILWORTH,
WILLIAM DILWORTH, JR.,
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1865.—jy6-30t

DISSOLUTION.
The co-partnership, in the Brush manufacturing business, of ADLER & CO., Allegheny, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the firm will present them to A. Weinmann, Ohio street, for settlement, and those indebted to the firm will make payment to the same within thirty days.
FREDERICK ADLER,
AUGUST WEINMANN.
Allegheny, June 26, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD call the attention of the public to the fact that he has taken charge of the Brush Manufactory, corner of Middle and First street, Allegheny, and keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Brushes. He asks the continuance of the patronage bestowed on the old firm.
je30-2w AUGUST WEINMANN.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.— The firm of FLEMING BROTHERS has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Cochran Fleming withdraws from the firm, the business of which will be continued by John Fleming, under the name and style of Fleming Bros., as heretofore. All unfinished business of the late firm will be closed by John Fleming. JOHN FLEMING,
COCHRAN FLEMING.
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1, 1865. jy1-1m

NOTICES.

MEETING.—THE NEXT REGU- LAR MEETING of the ALLEGHENY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY will be held in the
WESTERN UNIVERSITY, July 18th,
at 3 o'clock, P. M. Proposals for membership will be received at that meeting.
B. C. JILLSON, M. D.,
jy13-5t Recording Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS to the Stock of the
CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURGH OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
holding receipts will call at No. 57 Water street, and get their certificates.
jy13-1w A. M. MARSHALL, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH AND PHILADEL- PHIA OIL COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this company will be due and payable on or before
THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1865,
At the office of the Company, No. 109 Fourth street
jy10-td B. F. VANDEVORT, Treasurer.

NOTICE—
A meeting of the Stockholders of the LITTLE SAW MILL RUN RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held on WEDNESDAY, JULY 26th, 1865, in the Office of the Company at their Depot, for the purpose of electing President and Board of Directors for the ensuing year, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M.
je24-1m WM. MARSHALL, President.

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.
Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions.
IRA B. McVAY,
ja20-tf Treasurer.

MUSICAL.

NORMAL MUSIC SCHOOL.—AT MEADVILLE, PA.—Term commences JULY 25th, and continues in session eight weeks. The design of this institution is to afford an opportunity for a thorough Musical Education to all desiring to prepare themselves either as Teachers or Artistes. THEO. E. PERKINS, of New York, will have charge of the Vocal Department. Terms for a full course, $20. For Circular, address Prof. N. COE STEWART, Hermitage, Pa., or COOK & HILL, or HENRY DAVIS, Esq., Meadville, Pa. jy1-5w

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAYETTE SPRINGS.

WIGGINS & BUNTING,

Proprietors.

This delightful Mountain WATERING PLACE is now open for visitors and no pains or expense will be spared to give universal satisfaction. The well known medical virtues of the water, the cool mountain air, romantic scenery and classic grounds surrounding this locality, give it peculiar attractions.

"Fort Necessity," Washington's First Battle-field, Gen. Braddock's and Dumonville's Graves, Dunbar's Camp, and other historic localities are all within an hours ride. Also, Delaney's Cave, Pine Knob view, the Trout and Blowing Springs, the Cucumber Cascade, Meadow-run Falls, and the Great Ohio Pile Falls on the Youghiogheny river, are in the immediate neighborhood.

Two daily trains will bring visitors from Pittsburgh to Uniontown in a few hours, when Coaches will always be ready to carry them, by a pleasant drive of eight miles on the "National Road" to the Springs.
ju9-3m

A RARE CHANCE
TO MAKE MONEY.
OIL REFINERY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, in complete running order, situated on Hare's Island, opposite Pittsburgh. To a party or a company with small capital a rare bargain is offered. Apply to
D. R. STITSEL,
jy12-1w No. 136 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PIT HOLE OIL LEASE.—A RARE CHANCE is now offered to parties desiring to invest in this celebrated Oil region. The territory is adjoining the famous United States Company's flowing well.
Shares, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
For particulars inquire at
ALDERMAN BUTLER'S,
jy12-4t No. 126 Wylie street

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRALIC JACKS.
I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydralic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.
CHARLES MAGGI, Agent,
ju19-T.TAS 113 Third street.

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTA- MENTARY to the estate of William Wilkins, late of Homewood, Liberty Township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to
JAMES A. HUTCHISON, Executor.
Pittsburgh, July 5, 1865. jy5-1m

The Daily Commercial

THE SONG OF LIGHT.

BY WM. PETTIT PALMER.

From the quickened womb of the primal gloom
 The sun rolled black and bare,
Till I wove him a vest for his Ethiop breast,
 Of the threads of my golden hair;
And when the broad tent of the firmament
 Arose on its airy spars,
I pencilled the heaven's matchless blue,
 And spangled it round with stars.

I painted the flowers of the Eden bowers,
 And their leaves of living green,
And mine were the dyes in the sinless eyes
 Of Eden's virgin queen;
But when the fiend's art in the trustful heart
 Had fastened his mortal spell,
In the silvery sphere of the first-born year,
 To the trembling earth I fell.

When the waves that burst o'er the world accurst
 Their work of wrath had sped,
And the Ark's lone few—so tried and true—
 Came forth among the dead;
With the wondrous gleams of my bridal dreams,
 I bade their terror cease,
And I wrote on the roll of the storm's dark scroll,
 God's covenant of peace.

Like a pall at rest on a senseless breast,
 Night's funeral shadow slept—
Where shepherd swains on Bethlehem plains
 Their lonely vigils kept;
When I flashed on their sight the herald bright
 Of Heaven's redeeming plan,
As they chanted the morn of a Saviour born—
 "Joy! joy! to the outcast—man!"

Equal favor I show to the lofty and low,
 On the just and unjust descend;
E'n the blind, whose vain spheres roll in darkness and tears,
 Feel my smile, the blest smile of a friend;
Nay, the flower of the waste by my smile is embraced,
 As the rose in the garden of kings;
At the chrysalis bier of the worm I appear—
 And lo! the butterfly wings.

From my sentinel steep by the night-brooded deep,
 I gaze with unslumbering eye,
While the cynosure star of the mariner
 Is blotted out from the sky;
And guided by me through the merciless sea,
 Though sped by the hurricane's wing,
His compassless, lone, dark weltering bark,
 To the haven home safely I bring.

I awaken the flowers in their star-spangled bowers,
 The birds in their chambers of green,
And mountain and plain glow with beauty again,
 As they bask in their national sheen.
Oh! if such be the worth of my presence on earth—
 Though fitful and fleeting the while—
What glories must rest on the home of the blest,
 Ever bright with the Deity's smiles!

BRIEF MISCELLANY.

A TRIP THROUGH A DESERT.

We extract from a work entitled "Travels in Central Asia," by Arminius Vanberry, the following thrilling sketch of a trip through the sandy desert of Central Asia:

After leaving this hospitable sojourn, the caravan penetrated further and further the untrodden wilds of Central Asia until they reached the sandy desert on the route to Bokhara. Here they were doomed to encounter the most dismal terrors. It was the month of July. The first station brought them to a sea of sand, extending as far as the eye can reach. On one side it was formed into high hills, like waves lashed into that position by the storm. On the other side, it was like the smooth waters of a still lake, serenely rippled by the western wind. The camels and asses sank to their knees at every step. Not a bird was visible in the air; not a worm or beetle upon the earth. The bones of those who had perished on the way, whitening in the sun, as they lay collected in heaps to guard the march of future travellers, formed a sombre memorial of departed life. The strength of the camels had been exhausted before they entered the desert, and two of them died at the first day's station. The terrible heat already left the travelers without strength; two of the poorer members of the company, who had tramped on foot by the side of their feeble beasts became so sick that they were unable to sit or ride, and had to be bound at full length upon the camels. As long as they were able to articulate, they kept exclaiming, "Water! water!" the only words that escaped their lips. On the fourth day, one of them was relieved by death from the torments of thirst. Before he drew his last breath, his tongue was quite black, the roof of his mouth of a grayish white, his lips shrivelled, and the teeth exposed. Before leaving the desert, the author had only about six glasses of water left in his leathern bottle. These he drank, drop by drop, to appease the burning heat. Presently his tongue began to turn black, and alarmed at the danger, he drank off half the remaining store at a draught, thinking thus to save his life. But it only increased the fever in his veins. His strength was gradually leaving him, when the caravan was struck by the tebbad, a poisonous wind of the desert, which had hurried rapidly toward them with death in its appearance.

The camels, from which they lost no time in dismounting, uttered a loud cry, fell on their knees, stretched their long necks along the ground, and strove to bury their heads in the sand. The wind rushed by with a dull clattering sound, leaving the party covered with a crust of sand two fingers thick. The first particles that touched the body seemed to burn like a rain of flakes of fire. Had they met the wind six miles deeper in the desert, the whole caravan would doubtless have perished. The author was left half dead. He could not dismount from his camel without assistance. As he was laid full length upon the ground, a fearful fire seemed to consume his interior; he was driven almost to madness by the pain in his head; he was apparently suffering the agonies of a horrid death. Starting toward midnight on the perilous march, he fell asleep, and on awakening in the morning, he found himself in a mud hut, surrounded by people with very long beards. He had no strength to speak to them, but they kindly treated him, gave him something warm to drink, and afterwards some sour milk mixed with water and salt, which soon set him once more upon his feet.

A VEXED ORGANIST.

One of the first organists of the day, residing in the north of England, was recently invited by the unsophisticated inhabitants of a secluded village about twenty miles off, to "open" the new organ which had been erected in their church. There being no railway accommodation, he was compelled to post all the distance, only to find on his arrival (much to his disgust) that the organ was a "grinder," and that as regards "opening" it, the only scope afforded for the display of his skill was limited to turning the handle. It would seem, however, that he did not appreciate the opportunity, for he is said to have gone away exceeding wroth.

THE HAWK AND THE HUMAN.

The author of a fine article about Birds in the last *Atlantic* is an admirer of the hen-hawk, of which he is able say some things as fine and eloquent as hero-worshippers utter about their questionable human idols. Here is one of them: —"The calmness and dignity of this hawk when attacked by crows or the king-bird, are well worthy of him. He seldom deigns to notice his noisy and furious antagonist, but deliberately wheels about in that ærial spiral, and mounts and mounts till his pursuers grow dizzy and return to earth again. It is quite original, this mode of getting rid of an unworthy opponent, rising to heights where the braggart is dazed and bewildered, and loses his reckoning! I am not sure but it is worthy of imitation!"

That is well said, and thereby hangs a moral which is quite as well put by a reviewer in the *Traveller*: "Tis a pity that so loftily disposed a gentleman should be so cruel, and a thief, and that his flight heavenward should have a hen-roost robbery for its point of departure! The finest 'rise' we ever saw a hen-hawk make, the cruel depredator had a screeching chicken in his possession. But what a picture of the conduct of man does this action of the hen-hawk afford, man often acting as if cruelty and robbery on his part were no hindrances to his reaching heaven!"

FLOWERS.

Well has a writer said: "Flowers are not trifles, as one night know from the care God has taken of them everywhere; not one unfinished; not one bearing the marks of a brush or pencil. Fringing the eternal borders of mountain winters, grazing the pulseless beat of the gray, old granite, everywhere they are harmonizing. Murderers do not ordinarily wear roses in their button-holes. Villians seldom train vines over cottage doors." And another adds, "Flowers are for the young and for the old, for the grave and for the gay, for the living and for the dead—for all but the guilty, and for the guilty when they are penitent."

THE COLOSSUS OF RHODES.

Dr. C. F. Luders, Professor at the Johanneum at Hamburg, has just published a critical historical treatise on the Colossus of Rhodes, about which the most crude ideas and fabulous exaggerations exist in the public mind. According to the researches of Dr. Luders, this monument, one of the seven wonders of the world, is reduced to nothing more than a colossal statue, standing on *terra firma* like the Bavaria at Munich, but near the harbor, and dedicated to Phœbus Apollo. He insists upon it that its standing open-legged across the mouth of the harbor, and being used as a lighthouse, is a pure invention, and an emanation of fancy from later writers.

JACK ON KINGS.

When one of our ships of war was anchored off Naples, one of a loyal party visiting the ship, and curiously peering into every part of it, was observed by a sailor to fall through the ventilator, into the hold. After turning the subject over in his mind for some time, in exquisite uncertainty as to whether such specimens of humanity were to be considered amenable to ordinary rules, the honest tar concluded to report the case to the officer of the deck, which he did, by touching his hat, changing his quid to the other cheek, and saying: "If you please, sir, one of them kings has gone down the ventilator, head first."

RAILROAD SPEED.

The Great Western Express to Exeter, England, travels at the rate of forty miles an hour including stoppages. To attain this rate, a speed of sixty miles an hour is adopted midway between stations, and in certain experimental trips, seventy miles an hour have been reached. A speed of seventy miles an hour is equivalent to thirty yards per second; or thirty-five yards between two beats of a common clock. All objects near the eye of a passenger traveling at this rate, will pass by his eye in the thirty-fifth part of a second; and if thirty-five stakes were erected at the side of the road, a yard aside, they would not be distinguishable one from another; if painted red they would appear collectively as a continuous flash of red color.

If two trains with this velocity passed each other, the relative velocity would be seventy yards per second; and if one of the trains were seventy yards long it would pass by in a single second. Suppose the locomotive which draws such a train to have driving wheels seven feet in diameter, these wheels will revolve five times in a second; the valve moves and the steam escapes ten times in a second—but as there are two cylinders, which act alternately, there are really twenty puffs or escapes of steam in a second. The locomotives can be heard to "cough" when moving slowly, the cough becomes occasioned by the abrupt emission of waste steam up the chimney, but twenty coughs per second cannot be seperated by the ear, their individuality becoming lost. Such a locomotive speed is equal to nearly one-fourth the speed of a cannon ball; and the momentum of a whole train moving at such a speed, would be nearly equivalent to the aggregate force of a number of cannon balls equal to one-fourth of the weight of the train.

DANIEL WEBSTER THE BOY.

When quite young at school, Daniel was, one day, guilty of a gross violation of the rules. He was detected in the act, and called up by the teacher for punishment. This was the old-fashioned "feruling" of the hand. His hands happened to be very dirty. Knowing this, on his way to the teacher's desk, he *spit* upon the palm of his right hand, wiping it off on the side of his pantaloons.

"Give me your hand, sir," said the teacher, very sternly. Out went the right hand, partly cleansed. The teacher looked at it a moment, and said, "Daniel, if you will find another hand in this school-room as filthy as that, I will let you off this time." Instantly from behind his back came the left hand.

"Here it is," was the ready reply.

"That will do," said the teacher, "for this time; you can take your seat, sir."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. I. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer.
DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York; Wholesale Ag'ts.
my19

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

Lessee....Wm. Henderson.
Managers....Duprez & Green.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,

COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 10.

Competition and Imitators Outdone,

By the gigantic and famous

DUPREZ & GREEN'S

Minstrels and Brass Band,

Just returning from a BRILLIANT AND SUCCESSFUL TOUR THROUGH THE GREAT WEST,

Introducing entirely new and attractive Programmes each night.

Eleventh annual tour of the Great Sensation Corps of Ethiopian Artists, the leading Model Troupe of the world. The largest and most complete organization in existence. The result of eleven years experience. Patronized by the fashion and elite of the entire continent.

Doors open at 7¼, Concert Commences at 8¼ o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquette and Dress Circle	$ 60
Family Circle	35
Gallery	25
Private Boxes	6 00
Single Seats in Private Boxes	1 25

☞ Grand Serenade in front of the theatre by Duprez & Green's Brass Band.

SAMUEL POND,
JOSEPH BLAKESLEE,
Advertising Agents.
jy6-9t

ODD FELLOWS'

GRAND UNION PIC-NIC,

Will be given by the "CURTIS HALL" ASSOCIATION, on TUESDAY, July 18th, at GLENWOOD GROVE. The affair is under the direction of the following Lodges: Iron City, Angeronia, Zocco, and Day Spring.

MANAGERS:

182.	385.	289.
T. T. King,	Adam Berry,	E. Williams, Jr.,
Robert Small,	John Brisbin,	Wm. Lynn,
R. A. Ammon,	Seth Wilmot,	James P. Smith,
Alex. Jack,	H. S. Snowden,	John McKinley.

409.

James McLaughlin	Robert McNeely,
Wm. Hanlin,	Thomas O'Brien.

Cars will leave the Connellsville station as follows: Regular train, 7:55 A. M.; Extra train at 8:30 A. M.; Regular train at 11 A. M.; Extra trains at 1 P. M., 2:05 P. M., and at 3 P. M.

Music by ECKLE'S BAND. Dinner will be served by J. H. DICKEY. jy14:3t-sr

PHILLIPSBURG THEATRE.

PHILLIPSBURG, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

W. C. SMYTHE....Proprietor and Manager.

(Also of the Varieties Theatre, Pittsburgh.)

SATURDAY EVENING, July 15th, 1865, the performance will commence with the laughable comic drama entitled, THE TOODLES.

Singing and Dancing. To conclude with the comic farce of PADDY MILES' BOY. jy15-1t

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,
160 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. je28-1y

IRON CITY PARK.

THE NEW FAIR GROUNDS.—This Park, the largest, most beautiful and most easily accessible of Pic-Nic Grounds, is offered to Societies, Lodges, Clubs, etc., who wish to hold Pic-Nics on easy terms. Brass and Cotillion Bands always ready. Information as to terms, etc., can be obtained at Mr. AUGUSTUS HOEVELER'S, Virgin alley, below Wood street, or on the premises.

jul7:1m PETER ZIMMERMAN & CO.

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,

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25 half barrels do
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D. L. EHRMANN,
je14-3taw2w Baden.

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A COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

near East Liberty Station, twenty acres, cheaper and on better terms than can be had elsewhere in that neighborhood.
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FOR SALE.

TWENTY-TWO ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND, in Peebles township, one mile north of East Liberty, late owned by Walter Forward, Jr., dec'd. There is a fine Stone Dwelling on the premises, and a large Orchard of choice Fruit. For terms enquire of J. M. Fass, 21 Pennsylvania avenue, guardian of minor children, or Mrs. Elizabeth Forward, on the property.
jy6-1w J. M. FASS, Guardian.

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A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—For sale, that beautiful Homestead, of the late Colonel MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, attaining 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, and the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees, now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offers peculiar facilities for the Mining, loading and shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

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VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A manufacturing property situate in Pitt Township, adjoining the city line, opposite the Copper Works, Ninth Ward, having a river front of 240 feet by 240 feet on Taylor street, on which there is a substantial three story brick building, 40 by 100 feet, Engine House and sheds, all in good condition. This is one of the best locations on the river for manufacturing purposes, and will be disposed of upon very liberal terms. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of
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my13 Butler st., near Allen, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE

Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwellings Nos. 1 and 3 Pennsylvania Avenue, within one square of the Court House; each twenty-four feet front and substantially built in the best style, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, as balconies, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. Enquire of
S. B. W. GILL,
No. 89 Fifth street, or
D. C. KING,
ja4-tf No. 70 Second street.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE

Engine 12 inch cylinder and 4 foot stroke; copper steam pipes, Governor. Boiler 22 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, 2 flues 13 inches each; injector, steam guage, 15 foot fly-wheel, with 8 foot drum 24 inch face, with iron arms. Also, attached to the drum a 4 foot cog-wheel, fire grating, heater with worm safety valve, blower, frame bed for engine and wheel, all in excellent condition. Inquire at 113 Third street. je6-tf

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Situated at Torrens' Station, six miles from the city, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 2½ ACRES of nicely improved land, planted with Shade and Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, etc. The HOUSE contains SEVEN ROOMS, finished in the best style. Apply to
JOSEPH TORRENS,
Nos. 62 and 64 Third street,
jy11-6t Pittsburgh.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—

Containing 6 acres, under fence and cultivation. The improvements are, a two-story Frame Dwelling, with five rooms. Also, a Cottage House, with two rooms. An excellent Stable and Carriage House adjoining. Two and a half acres underlaid with Coal. The whole is planted with Fruit, in great variety and best selections. Also, a large assortment of small Fruit. Situated 1½ miles from Jones' ferry, near Mansfield turnpike, 1½ miles from depot. Apply to
jy11 B. McLAIN, 102 Fourth street.

500 ACRES OF COAL

FOR SALE,

ON THE

THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,
With about One Hundred Acres of surface.
JAMES O'HARA,
jun6-tf 27 Irwin Street.

FOR SALE

AT REDUCED PRICES,

7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 14 feet long 32 inches diameter by
M. DARRAGH & CO.,
Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Fallston, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. my31

A HOUSE AND LOT ON PENN STREET FOR SALE.—That well built 3 story dwelling, No. 214, Penn street, now occupied by John Chalfant, Esq., possession given in a few days, is offered at a bargain and on easy terms. Apply to
jy8 B. McLAIN & CO.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

Contains 13 acres, highly improved, full of choice fruits, within five miles of the city, is offered at a low figure. Apply to
je8 B. McLAIN & CO.

FOR RENT

A FRONT ROOM on Fifth street, between Wood

MANUFACTURERS.

RAILROAD

CAR WHEELS AND AXLES.

Having purchased the right to manufacture

Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,

We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use. We also manufacture and can furnish promptly

Superior Rolled Axles.

no15-1y JONES & LAUGHLINS.

GLASS BAZAAR.

W. N. OGDEN & CO.,

64 Market street.

Manufacturers and dealers in Fine Cut and Pressed Glassware, consisting of rich cut Bowls, Dishes, Tumblers, Celeries, Goblets, Wines, Champagnes, &c., manufactured of the finest Flint Glass, and cannot be excelled. Also, a large assortment of Silvered Glass, Bowls, Celeries, Salts, Goblets, Curtain Pins, &c., engraved or plain. Full sets of this Ware to order—with initials engraved on same.

Also, agents for the Mason celebrated improved patent Self-Sealing Fruit Jars. There is no jar in the market equal to these.

Fall sets of fine Table Ware loaned to parties, balls and pic nics on reasonable terms.

We particularly request heads of families to call and examine our goods and prices before making purchases.
jul2-1y

THE PITTSBURGH CUTLERY COMPANY—Manufactors of

PEN AND POCKET CUTLERY,

ROCHESTER, BEAVER COUNTY, PENNA.,

Respectfully informs the Hardware Trade in Pittsburgh and throughout the United States that we are exclusively engaged in the manufacture of Pen and Pocket Cutlery. We FORGE ALL OUR BLADES with extra care, from the best refined cast steel, manufactured by Hussey, Wells & Co., Pittsburgh, and, both as respects quality and price, are in a position to compete with any similar goods in the market, whether of American or British production.

SAMUEL MASON,
GEORGE MARSHALL,
jul7:3m GEORGE JEPSON.

HARTLEY, BABCOCK & CO.,

No. 58 Smithfield Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Stretched, Cemented and Rivetted Leather Belting and Hose.
Fire, Steamboat and Hydrant Hose, Wool Packing Fire Buckets.
Patent Oil Tanned Lace Leather.
Hose Couplings and Nozzles, Copper and Iron Rivet Belt Hooks, &c.
Special attention given to making MAIN DRIVING BELTS, either double or single, which we make from the backs of hides, and warrant to run straight on the pulleys. ap14-tf

W. SMITH. DAVID E. PARK. JAMES PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of coal oil retorts, and stills, gas and water pipes, sad irons, dog irons, wagon boxes, steel moulds, pullies, hangers and couplings; also, jobbing and machine castings of every description made to order. Having a complete machine shop attached to the foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se5

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE,

(Successors to T. J. Craig,)

Manufacturers and dealers in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware. Also, Tin and Iron Roofers and Job Workers. Just received, a large assortment of house furnishing hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of Stoves. ap6

FALLSTON WOODEN WORKS,

BAILEY & McCANDLESS,

Having purchased from Miner & Merrick the Fallston Wooden Works, we are now prepared to fill all orders for Buckets, Tubs and Washboards. Orders addressed to us at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., or left at 78 Water street, or 271 Liberty street, will receive prompt attention. my3-3m

JOHN MAFFETT. JAMES OLD.

MAFFETT & OLD,

127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Manufacturers of Oil Well Pumps and tools, Brass and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Poles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking beam irons, Derrick Wheels and Fittings. We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address MAFFETT & OLD,
fe17 P. O. Box 118.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.

Warehouse, No. 118 Water street, four doors below the Monongahela House
se11 PITTSBURGH, PA.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,

Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. ja5

BRANDS AND STAMPS

Cut to Order, in Every Style,

BY

JAMES BOWEN,

my13 136 WOOD STREET

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,

HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,

Corner Point avenue and Duquesne Way, near Point,

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL WELL ENGINES, DRIVING PIPE,

And all machinery used about oil wells. Machinery of every description made to order. Pittsburgh and New York references given.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

PICKPOCKETS SUMMARILY PUNISHED.—We are informed that four pickpockets got on a soldier train on the Fort Wayne Railroad, near Fort Wayne, one day this week, and in attempting to ply their vocation were detected. The soldiers, the story goes, killed two of the ruffians on the spot, and kept the other two in the cars, remarking that they, too, would never rob another pocket. We do not vouch for the truth of the story.

SOLDIER ROBBED.—A soldier named John B. Lauppe was robbed Thursday night of his pocket-book, containing $400, by a cyprian named Margaret Hess in the notorious house of one Mrs. Miller, in the First ward, Allegheny. Margaret was arrested and the stolen money found in her possession. She was yesterday committed for trial.

Important to Oil Well Borers.

We direct the attention of oil well borers, and all about to undertake the sinking of wells for oil, to the advertisement of Mr. James Donnell, in another column. Mr. Donnell has recently patented a self-revolving driller, by means of which a perfectly round hole is bored, and thus prevents the tools from becoming fast. It also does away, to a great extent, if not altogether, with the rimmer, and gives increased rapidity to drilling over the old method of drilling by hand. The machine has been practically tested, and found to perform all that is claimed for it, and more too. Any invention that will facilitate the development of oil territory is a desideration that oil men most desire, and here is one which will commend itself to all practical men at the first glance. Read Mr. Donnell's card.

An Imposter on the Cars.

For some months past passengers on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway have been importuned for alms by a cripple, who represents himself to be an orphan and anxious for an education. He uses crutches, and swings his body in moving along; has light moustaches, is about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, and has an appearance betokening dissipation. He has, it is stated, been very fortunate in his collections, and is reputed to be worth some ten thousand dollars. His company in this city is of the very worst character, and altogether he is an object worthy of punishment instead of charity. His manner of proceeding when he enters a car is to distribute a circular, a copy of which we subjoin, and then he takes up a collection:—

PLEASE READ THIS.—Here is an unfortunate orphan cripple. He has been a cripple twenty years. His father and mother have been dead for nineteen. He had the white swelling when only three years old and has been in bed seven years with it. He is trying to raise money for an education. Will some of you friends lend a helping hand to the poor cripple.

DR. M. JOHNSTON,
President Union College.

Another Waif.

Yesterday morning, about half-past five o'clock, John Wicht, while passing along Hancock street, discovered a band-box on the steps of the dwelling of the Rev. I. C. Pershing, and on examination found it to contain a beautiful little infant about forty-eight hours old. Mr. W. conveyed it to the watch house, and on examination discovered the following note attached to its clothing:

"For reasons which shall remain a mystery to you for a while, but which will be in the future revealed, I leave this helpless little innocent to your care and protection. Feeling that you are a Christian, I trust it with you with the prayer that she may be brought up and taught the true principles of Christianity, and educated of your discipline. Although I am unknown to you, I am not a stranger, and will ever keep a watchful eye toward this little darling, (whom you may call 'Lillie'), and although there is a mystery connected with this child's birth that forces me to part with her, let me assure you she is of good parentage, which, if Providence spares my life, will be proved to you in the future, with a reward for her protection."

Captain Reed placed the child in the care of Mrs. Brown, of Diamond alley, where it will remain until taken charge of by the Guardians of the Poor.

Temperance League.

The sixth regular meeting of the Temperance League was held in the Rev. Dr. Clark's church, on Tuesday evening. The President, A. K. Bell, being absent from the city, Rev. Lynch, Vice President, took the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the President. The minutes of the previous meeting not being at hand, their reading was dispensed with. The President announced that there was an anonymous communication on the table on the subject of temperance, and asked what action would be taken relative to its disposition. It was moved and carried that it be referred to the Executive Committee.

Colonel J. B. Clark having arrived, he was called upon and made a very pertinent address. He thought the association should adopt some new policy; that the old plan of holding the evil effects of intemperance up before the community had lost its effect, and that he would be in favor of striking right at the root of the evil, and call upon the community to rise up as a mass to our support.

The Rev. Mr. Getman was called upon, and made a short speech, which was full of thought and wholesome suggestions. At the conclusion of Mr. Getman's remarks, Rev. Mr. Smith, of Sewickly, took the stand. He spoke very enthusiastically and hopefully of the final triumph of the cause, and all that was needed was for the ministers and churches to take hold of the matter. He was listened to throughout with profound attention.

Rev. Col. Clark suggested that arrangements be made to get up a course of lectures on different phases of the subject, by some of our most prominent men.

W. G. Warren moved a committee of three be appointed for that purpose. Col. Clark, W. G. Warren and J. M. Cook were appointed.

Before adjournment the President made some very appropriate remarks relative to the churches taking a decided stand on this subject. The meeting was dismissed with the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Getman. The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic and interesting that has yet been held, and showed that the people were becoming aroused to the importance of the subject. We noticed a great number of the leading men of the city present. Let the next meeting be infinitely better.

Plasterers' National Union.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention re-assembled yesterday morning, and was called to order by President McLean.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous day, the Committee on By-Laws and Rules of Order reported progress and were continued.

A resolution was adopted recommending the Subordinate Unions to elect at least one new delegate each year to represent them in the National sessions.

A discussion arose in regard to the number of votes each delegation should have in the Convention, but the subject was finally postponed to a future meeting.

Mr. Gallagher spoke in strong terms against the manner in which ornamental work is done in many cities of the Union by persons who do not legitimately belong to the trade, showing that it operated against both the journeyman and the owner of the property, and concluded his remarks by moving that on and after the first of January next, no plasterer will work for any employer who will not put up his own ornaments. The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on the State of the Trade, through its chairman, Mr. O'Connor, of New York, presented the following report, which was read and adopted:

"Your Committee on the State of the Trade beg leave to respectfully submit the following report, viz: That in perusing the reports handed in by the various organizations represented in the National Convention, they have come to the conclusion ... which it is the imperative ... craft to eradicate, ... lathing and orn... ing, your co...

BASE BALL.—At a meeting of the Lincoln Base Ball Club, Thursday evening, a first nine was selected and a uniform adopted. The days for field exercise have been changed, and the club now plays on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.

Public Amusements.

THE MINSTRELS.—Duprez & Green's great troupe of Ethiopian serenaders close a successful week's entertainments this evening at the theatre. Their unprecedented success is not to be wondered at, for they are certainly a first-class troupe of performers. We should not be surprised if they forego previous engagements, and remain with us another week.

THE NEW THEATRE.—The new theatre in Concert Hall is to be known as Gardner's Opera House. It will be one of the cleanest, neatest and most comfortable places of amusement in the country.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

REDUCED IN PRICE AT

M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION,

55 Fifth Street,

MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

PRIVATE SALES DAILY.

jy15

PIANOS.

THE GREAT
Steinway Pianos.

A splendid stock of STEIN AY'S PIANOS on hand and received.

H. KLEBER & BRO.,
122 WOOD STREET,
mh23-eod Sole Agents for Steinway's Pianos.

DECKER'S PIANOS.

MESSRS. DECKER BROTHERS—GENTLEMEN—In your pianos (square) I find a strength and sonorousness of tone, together with a richness, brilliancy and delicacy, that until now have been characteristic features only of the very best grands. I never found an instrument so perfectly well adapted for the just rendering of the works of the great writers for the piano forte, as is the one now in my possession, manufactured by Decker Brothers.

Yours, &c., E. HEIMBUERGER,
Professor of the Piano-Forte.

HOFFMAN, HŒNE & CO.,
NO. 53 FIFTH STREET,

Sole Agents for Decker's Pianos; Adolph Hintz Pianos Taylor & Farley Organs and Melodeons. ju10

CARD.

We, the undersigned, take pleasure in recommending to the musical profession, and the public generally, the GRAND SQUARE PIANO FORTE manufactured by Wm. B. Bradbury, New York, now on exhibition at the rooms of the Agents, WAMELINK & BARR, No. 12 St. Clair street, as being fully equal to the ordinary Grand Piano in power and brilliancy of tone, and excels in beauty of workmanship any we have yet seen.

CARL GREBE, Prof. of Music,
HERMAN TH. KNAKE, Prof. of Music,
ED IN SHERRATT, Prof. of Music,
M. H. LA TON, Prof. of Music,
REV. W. S. GRAY,
FRED. B. HOLMES.

Wm. B. Bradbury is the only manufacturer in the United States who makes the Grand Piano in a square case, much preferred in shape to the old style for the parlor. jy8

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,

are "without a rival," says the "Scientific American."

WARRANTED THREE YEARS.

SALESROOMS No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

ap27

DALTON'S FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING
KNITTING MACHINE.

The simplest and most effective ever invented. Call and examine at the Agency, or address

E. P. CARPENTER,
ap27 No. 27 Fifth street.

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLAYNER & KAYSER'S
Noiseless-Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

REAL ESTATE.

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of Every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

se10

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

A. A. CARRIER, PRES'T. | JNO. D. BAILEY, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JULY 14, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Certificates	99 75	99 87½
Gold	1 38	......
Eureka Insurance Co	49 00	......
Allegheny and Manchester P. R. R	50 00	......
Birmingham	......	50 00
Fourth National Bank	......	116 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	62 00	......
Acme Oil	......	19 00
Banner	......	50
Columbia	24 00	......
Cherry Run Central	......	1 35
Cherry Run & Pit Hole	......	65
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	......	90
Central Basin	70	......
McAboy Cherry Run	......	75
Mining	......	75
Oil Basin, of Philadelphia	......	9 75
Paxton	......	6 00
Ritchey	......	50
Union Lubric	......	25
Pittsburgh, New York and Isle Royal	......	5 00
N. W. Mining Co. of Detroit	......	3 50
Etna Oil and Mining Co	......	20

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, July 14—P. M.

The chief attraction in the loan market is the Government loans. Capitalists now very generally calculate the interest to result from their investments, and the 6 per cent. gold-bearing bonds, with the gold premium at 02, is equal to 8½ per cent. per annum in currency. This is much better interest, at a premium of 5½ per cent in the price, than the most reliable 6 per cent. company bonds at 90—besides which the tax to which they are liable is considerably less. These considerations tend to strengthen the Government loans and to make them active and firm. The increased demand for gold, and the advance of the premium, tends to give buoyancy to the entire market. This influence extended to all stock prices at the Eastern Boards, and the market is unusually firm.

—The sales at the Board this forenoon were $1,500 5-20's at 105½, and 100 shares Columbia oil stock at $25. This stock, contrary to every calculation has run down to half its par value. A great number of the New York holders are selling out, it is said, and investing in Pit Hole, and besides we learn that the directors at a late meeting, have concluded to pass the July dividend. The company have plenty of oil on hand, and if they decide to store it for a higher market, we think it is wise. "The average daily product of the Company's wells for the past month was 392 barrels, larger, it will be seen, than during the same month a year ago, when the stock was selling readily at three times the present rates. Parties who have sold to deliver at $25, can form their own opinion of the risk they are running. If gold continues to advance or even remains firm at present quotations, 140, an advance in Crude oil will follow the increase in European shipments, and sterling old companies like Columbia will have no stock hawking about the market."

—The largest income returned by any individual in the 22d Congressional District is made by Mr. William Reed of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, amounting to $240,000.

Mr. Reed was the fortunate possessor of one half of the celebrated Reed well on Cherry Run. The well being a large and constant producer made a handsome fortune for Mr. Reed, when they parted friends by the sale of his interest.

He is now engaged sinking several wells on his own account, and we hope he may return as great if not a greater income next year.

—In Philadelphia there is a brisk demand for dry goods of all kinds, and prices tend upward. Some styles of important fabrics have been marketed at fifty per cent. profit, and were scrambled for at that rate. The stocks were small, and business is only limited by the want of something to sell. The autumn trade will be early and large, and merchants, city and country, feel an unusual degree of confidence in the future.

—The old Virginia State banks are now in process of liquidation, so that parties who hold their notes in anticipation of their revival are deemed to disappointment. The notes of these banks will yield not more than twenty or twenty-five cents to the dollar, some of them less. The State, being a large stockholder, will lose considerably by the operation.

—Some six or nine months ago, the report of a proposition from certain German bankers to the Government, obtained circulation, to take a premium loan sufficiently large to cover the whole United States debt. That proposition, it is said, has been renewed on terms equally as advantageous as the former proposition. Even assuming, as possible, that any German capitalists may be in a position to take up such an enormous amount of securities, yet they are not to be credited with the folly of supposing that the Treasury Department could not negotiate with them for securities which have already passed out of its hands, and with which it has nothing to do until the day of redemption, beyond regularly paying the interest. This is evidently a revamping of an old sensation.

—The *Journal of Commerce* is urging such a tariff as will secure the greatest amount of revenue to the Federal Treasury, something between the extreme protection of the present tariff and complete free trade. It is well known that duties may be put so high, as, by prohibiting traffic in the article taxed, to produce no revenue at all. It is a nice thing to reach a just medium in the adjustment of tariff duties so as to realize the largest possible revenue, while interfering the least with the domestic production of similar articles.

—The Secretary of the Treasury, has, with a view more effectually to prevent fraud on the internal revenue by distillers, ordered the appointment of an additional assessor in each district in which there are distillers. We have been informed by a gentleman who professes to have made himself intelligent on the subject that the fraud practiced in this one class of taxables is enormous. He professes to have satisfied himself fully that not a tenth of the revenue justly due under the law from the distillers is realized. If this conclusion approaches the truth, the Assistant just appointed is doubly needed—first, to protect the Treasury and second, to protect those who honestly make their returns.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Friday, July 15, 1865.

BUSINESS—Dullness was the order of the day, only more so. The sales were limited, being confined to lots ... The receipts

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Saturday, July 15, 1865.

Business in the oil way was moderately active. The operations were liberal, in fact the weeks' sales exhibit a fair amount of transactions particularly as regards crude. The previous day's prices were fully sustained. The sales were far in excess of the receipts. Most of the heavy transactions were for future delivery. From Oil city we learn that the market was firm and prices were looking up. At the mouth the market was firm at $6 per barrel. At the wells prices were unchanged. Freights to and from Oil City were plenty at remunerating prices. The sales of refined were very light. Prices, however, were unchanged. Below will be found what sales came under our notice:

CRUDE OIL.—The supply on the market is not large, holders were firm. An offer of 2,000 bbls. 40@44 gravity, was made desirable in 30 days, at 21c, packages returned. The offer is now under consideration, but has not been acted on. Sales 60 bbls on the wharf, 25c, packages included; 300 bbls 24c, packages returned; 2,000 bbls, deliverable in Philadelphia, at 33c: 150 bbls 21½c, packages returned; 100 bbls, 21¼c, bbls returned; 125 bbls at 21¼c, bbls returned; 150 bbls, f. o. b., 26¼c.

REFINED OIL.—The market was inactive and we did not learn of any transactions. Dealers seemed disposed to hold off for the present. Prices were nominal.

TAR AND NAPTHA—We did not here of any transactions. Prices were nominal.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

A. L. Linton	385	Fisher Bro	549
Duncan & Dunlap	140	Wormsenberger	153
W. P. Logan	91	J Wilkins	605
Total			1823

Imports of Oil Per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST

Lucesco Company, 57 barrels refined oil, for Philadelphia.

N. R. & S. Company, 52 barrels refined oil, for Philadelphia.

J. Gracie & Co., 224 barrels refined oil, for Philadelphia.

Hampton & Bly, 100 barrels refined oil, for Philadelphia.

Standard Company, 108 barrels refined oil, for Philadelphia.

Duncan, D. & Co., 100 barrels refined oil, for Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Friday, July 14, 1865.

Trade remains remarkable good for this season of the year and prices are more settled. Since our last we note an advance in Spirits Turpentine and a slight decline in Rosins. Lard Oil is scarce and firmer, both in this market and in Cincinnati. We advance our figures 5 cents per gallon. Quinine, when reduced to a gold basis, will be found quite as low as in former years, and will be quite likely to advance with a brisk demand for the fall trade. Pearl Ash is scarce and wanted. We note a sale of 42 casks to one of our glass houses 7⅞c, delivered here, which is under the market rates. The figures we quote are for a single cask or less. Potash is scarce and would command a fair price.

The figures we quote for concentrated lye are those at which our wholesale dealers furnish it in quantities from one to fifty cases. Manufacturers prices are as follows: 1,000 cases at $10 75 ₱ case; 250 do at $11 ₱ case; 50 do at $11 50 ₱ case; less quantities at $12 50 ₱ case.

We cannot but commend this course, which, while it relieves them from the annoyance of small orders, affords a fair inducement for heavy dealers to buy it in lots of a thousand cases and supply the smaller trade at such prices as will allow a tolerably fair division of the profits.

Acid Acetic	48	to	50	lb
" Citric	1 06	to	1 12	"
" Oxalic	48	to	50	"
" Tartaric	1 05	to	1 10	"
Alcohol 88 0-0	4 20	to	4 25	gal.
" 98 0-0	4 25	to	4 30	"
Aloes, Cape	35	to	38	lb
" Socotrine	85	to	1 10	"
Ammonia Carb	24	to	26	"
" Aqua fff	14	to	17	"
Annotta	75	to	80	"
Ashes, Pot	7¾	to	8¼	"
" Pearl	9	to	10	"
" Soda	4½	to	5½	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 15	to	1 20	"
Bay Rum	5 00	to	5 25	₱ gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red	2 00	to	2 10	lb.
" " Pale	75	to	90	"
" " Common	50	to	60	"
Black Lead, American	4	to	6	"
" " German	6	to	8	"
" " E. I	14	to	17	"
Blue ass U. S. P	66	to	68	"
Blue Vitriol	18	to	19	"
Borax, Refined	36	to	39	"
Brimstone, Roll	6½	to	7½	"
" Flor Sulphur	8½	to	9½	"
Calomel, American	1 35	to	1 40	"
" English	2 70	to	2 75	"
Camphor, Refined	1 10	to	1 15	"
Cantharides	2 05	to	2 15	"
Cassia in mats	90	to	95	"
Chamomiles, German	37	to	40	"
" Roman	25	to	40	"
Chloroform	2 30	to	2 35	"
Cloves	50	to	52	"
Cochineal	1 50	to	1 55	"
Concentrated Lye	11 00	to	11 50	case
Copperas	8 00	to	8 50	bbl.
Cream Tartar	45	to	65	lb.
Cubebs	65	to	70	"
Cudbear	30	to	50	"
Emery Eng	14	to	17	"
Ether Nitric, Spirits of	85	to	90	"
" Sulphuric	1 45	to	1 50	"
Extract Logwood	16	to	17	"
" Liquorice Calabria	55	to	60	"
" " Italian	56	to	58	"
" Liquorice Sicily	28	to	30	"
Fustic, Chipped	5	to	6	"
Galls Aleppo	95	to	1 00	"
Gum Arabic, sorts	48	to	50	"
" " White	88	to	90	"
" yrrh, Turkey	70	to	75	"
" Shellac	80	to	90	"
" Tragacanth, sorts	55	to	58	"
" " Flake	1 10	to	1 15	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	95	to	98	"
Indigo anilla	1 60	to	1 65	"
" Spanish float	1 65	to	1 70	"
Iodine Resublimed	6 50	to	7 00	"
Juniper Berries	8	to	9	"
Logwood Chipped	3½	to	4½	"
Mace	1 50	to	1 55	"
Madder	17	to	18	"
Magnesia Calcined	1 25	to	1 50	"
" Carbonate	50	to	55	"
Manna S. F	1 30	to	1 35	"
Morphia, Sulph	7 75	to	7 90	₱ oz.
Nutmegs, No. 1	1 40	to	1 45	lb.
Oil Bergamot	9 00	to	11 00	"
" Castor	3 50	to	3 75	gall
" Cinnamon	6 50	to	6 75	lb
" Cloves	5 25	to	5 15	"
" Cod Liver	3 25	to	3 50	gall
" Lemon	5 00	to	6 00	₱ lb
" Lard, City	1 60	to	1 65	gall
" " Cincinnati	1 70	to	1 75	"
" Linseed	1 12	to	1 17	"
" Neatsfoot	1 60	to	1 65	"
" Olive	2 15	to	3 00	"
" " Quarts	7 25	to	12 00	₱ doz
" " Pints	4 75	to	8 00	"
" Origanum	1 60	to	2 75	lb
" Peppermint	6 00	to	6 50	"
" Rosemary	2 00	to	4 25	"
" Sassafras	1 45	to	1 50	"
" Sperm, genuine	2 90	to	3 10	gall.
" Tanners'	1 45	to	1 55	"
" ha e B	1 45	to	1 55	"
" inter green	6 00	to	6 50	lb
Opium, Turkey	9 25	to	9 75	"
Phosphorus	1 35	to	1 55	"
Plaster Paris, calc'd	4 75	to	5 00	bbl
Potass Bi Chromate	28	to	30	lb
" Chlorate	65	to	70	"
" Iodide	5 50	to	5 75	"
" Prussiate Yellow	55	to	60	"
" " Red	2 45	to	1 50	"
Putty	6½	to	7	"
Quinine Sulph	2 45	to	2 55	oz.
Rosin, bbls of 280 lbs	14 50	to	15 50	bbl.
...n	13	to	15	lb.
...	32	to	35	"
...			65	"

New York Finance and Trade.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 14.

STOCKS.

At the Stock Exchange this morning, there was a firm feeling in railway stocks, and prices in some instances are better, as in Erie and old Southern securities, but the volume of business was light. After the first call a slight advance was made, but the market settled down at the opening and last boards until everything was lower. The Bears are selling stocks freely, and are hoping to produce a heavy decline. Erie and Reading were hammered more than others. There was an unusual activity in Government stocks; foreign brokers were large buyers. The 5-20 purchases of this morning added to those of the last two days, will cause a shipment of probably a million and a half of 5-20's by to-morrow's steamer. Miscellaneous stocks firm and are mostly at advancing prices. Gold strong and quite active. The Bulls have strong hopes of producing an advance. The steamers to-morrow will take out very little specie. Money easy.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Firmer and more active on Pithole Companies, owing to a report that the United States Company had struck another well. Oil Creek firm and in demand. Excelsior, Cherry Run, Tack, and Rynd Farm heavy and lower. The balance of the list is without decided change. Soles of Southard at 1 35; Buchanan Farm, 69; Cherry Run, 33; Highgate, 61; Excelsior, 2 12; Fulton, 6 35; Terragenta, 2 15; Brooklyn, 1 50; Webster, 3 00; Tack, 67; Pithole Creek, 11 00; Heydrick, 1 95; Brevoort, 14 00; Rynd Farm 1 80; Oceanic, 1 95; United States, 29 00; Oil Creek, 7 70.

PETROLEUM

Steady, with large receipts. Crude, 33½c; refined in bond, 50@53½c; free, 70@73c.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The price of Gold still tends strongly upward. There is very little regular demand, and the shorts are able to borrow what they want for making deliveries at ½ per day. The Bulls are holding their large stock off the market, and argue that the next steamer will report a decline in 5-20's at London, thereby strengthening the price of gold. The price touched 143⅛ this morning.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Money without decided change at 4@5 per cent. for call loans, chiefly at the latter rate. Sterling dull at 109½@109¾. Gold opened at 143, advancing to 143⅝, closing at 142⅞. Government stocks firm and in good demand. Other stocks heavy. U. S. 6's, 5-20's registered, 104⅜; do 5-20 coupons, new issue, 105¼; do 5-20 coupons, 106⅛; Treasury 7-30, 2d series, 99⅞; Ohio & Mississippi Certificates, 26; Central Coal Co., 75; Brunswick City Land Co., 11; Quicksilver, 61¼; Michigan Southern, 66½; Northwestern preferred, 62⅜; Rhode Island, 107⅞; Fort Wayne, 87¾; Terre Haute, 18.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's Evening Exchange—Gold 142½; U. S. 6's 1881 107⅛; old 5-20's 105⅞; New York Central 95; Erie 80⅛; Hudson 109¼; Reading 100½; Michigan Southern 64⅜; Pittsburgh 68⅜; Rock Island 107; North Western 28; do preferred 62⅜; Fort Wayne 87½; Canton 39⅜; Ohio Certificates 26; Quicksilver 61¼, the market dull but firm. No Evening Echange on Saturday.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Cotton less active, but prices without decided change, at 51@52c. Flour 5c better, but active; $6 85@7 00 from common to good shipping brands; Extra round hoop, Ohio, $7 65@7 90 for trade brands; market closing quiet. Whisky steady; western $2 08@2 09. Wheat 1@2c better on spring, and dull and decidedly lower on winter; the market generally closing dull at $1 38@1 43 for Milwaukie; $1 45@1 46 for amber Michigan; $1 55@1 65 for winter red western; $1 80 for white Michigan; $1 65 for a small lot new crop amber Jersey. Rye quiet, and nominally unchanged. Corn opened firmer, but closed at about yesterday's prices—76@85c for unsound, and 82@86c for sound Western, and 94c for white Western, closing at 82@83½c for sound shipping mixed. Oats 1@2c lower, at 58@60c for Western, closing at the inside price. Wool dull. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar active at 11@11¼c for Cuba Muscovado, 15@18c for Havana and 15½c for Porto Rico. Molasses dull. Pork more active and firm at $27 75@28 for new mess; $26@26 50, for '64 and '64; 21 50@22 25 for prime mess; also 1750 bbls new mess, August, sellers' option, at $27 52½@28. Beef quiet at $10@14 for plain mess, and $12@16 for extra mess. Beef hams scarce and firm. Cut meats firm at 12@14½c for shoulders, and 18@21½c for hams. Bacon quiet. Lard firm at 21½c. Butter quiet at 20@25c for Ohio, and 22@32c for State. Cheese in good demand for export at 10@15¼c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Receipts—3,000 bbls flour; 3,000 bush wheat; 108,000 bush corn; 2,000 bush oats. Shipments—8,500 bbls flour; 55,000 bush wheat; 110,000 bush corn; 124,000 bush oats. Freight active and firm. High wines firm at $2 00. Provisions firmer and more active. Lard firm at 20c; available stock, 1,500 tierces. Flour firm. Wheat quiet at $1 11½@1 12 for No. 1, and 98@98c for No. 2. Corn firm and ½@1c higher; 54½@56½c for No. 1; 54@54½c for No. 2. Oats dull at 40¼ for No. 1.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 14.—Flour steady. The wheat market is better. Corn is without material change. Oats nominal. Canal freights—Flour 38c; corn 8½c. New York lake imports—2,000 bush wheat; 9,700 bush corn. Canal exports—3,390 bbls flour; 12,700 bush wheat. Shipped by railroad—790 bbls flour.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Flour firm and prices unchanged; wheat firm; old red, $1 70@1 75; new red, $1 65; white, $1 9 ; rye advanced; corn firm; yellow, 98c; oats firm, at 68@69c. Receipts of petroleum for 2 weeks, 12,000 bbls. Sales of crude at 32¼c; refined in bond, 53¾c; free, 71@72c; whisky steady and sales at $2 15.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—Flour steady. Wheat active. Corn firm; yellow 98c; white 97c. Provisions have an advancing tendency. Bacon shoulders 17¾c; sides 17½c. Coffee firm: sales of Rio at 10@12¼c, in gold Whisky on hand light; Western $2 14.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO July 14.—Flour unchanged. Wheat 1@2c better; sales of White Michigan at $1 64; Amber do, $1 50; No. 1 Red. Wabash, $1 48@1 48½. Corn 1@2c better; sales at 63½c for No. 1. Oats 1c better, with sales at 51c. Lake freights dull and nominal.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Petroleum quiet. Crude, 33c; refined in bond, 53c; refined free, 72@73c.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

JULY 13.—In provisions there was comparatively but little done, the prices asked being above the views of buyers. City packed mess pork could not have been bought at less than $26, and in many cases higher prices are held firmly at 14c for shoulders, 14¾@15c for light and heavy rib sides, and 17¼c for hams, loose, with a fair demand at ⅛ to ¼c less. One or two lots of shoulders were sold at 14¼c, packed in fly-tight hogsheads, and hams at 18c.

There is not much bacon out of smoke, and though the demand is light, holders refuse to sell, except at full rates. The figures asked are 15½@15¾c for shoulders, 16½c for rib sides, 17¼c for clear rib, and 18c for clear sides. A sale of 35 hhds clear sides was reported at 18c. Plain hams are fair at 21@22c canvassed and packed. The stock of sugar-cured hams is light, and 26@28c is generally asked for the best brands; at 28c liberal sales could be made.

Prime city lard is held firmly at 20c, and country at 19½@19¾c, but these rates are above the views of buyers.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

There was much firmness manifested to-day, with an increased demand for the choice grades of cuttings and manufacturing leaf, which would readily command higher rates. A hhd of only fair Owen county cutting leaf sold to-day at $40. Prices were as follows at the auction warehouses, with sales amounting to 266 hhds, with 27 rejected:

Pickett—10 hhds trash at $2@2 95; 20 hhds light at 4@4 90; 15 at 6@9 75; 36 at 10@18 50; 1 at 22 00, and 1 at 40 00.

Ninth street—11 hhds at $4 05@4 90; 27 at 5@9 10; 20 at 10 50@18 75, and 3 at 20 25@23 50.

Boone—2 hhds at $3 30@3 75; 15 at 4 50@4 95; 16 at 5 10@9 20; 21 at 10@19; 4 at 20@23 50, and 1 at 26 85.

Louisville—2 hhds trash at $3 75; 4 at 4 30@4 75; 20 at 5@9 75; 21 at 10 05@19 50, and 4 at 20@23 50.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

...13.—The following are the sales of Leaf tobacco, ...n's warehouse; 45 hhds and 10 boxes, viz: ...n County Leaf, Lugs and Trash, (new and ... 2 at 4 50, 1 at 4 75, 1 at 5 50, 1 at 6 75, 2 at ... 3 25@13 75, 2 at $14@14 75, 2 at $15@15 25, ...00, 2 at 16 50, 1 at 17 50, 2 at 19@19 25, ...1 at $3 75, 2 at $4@4 75, 2 at $11@11 50; ... and Kentucky at prices ranging ... Receipts moderate.

...York Tin Market.

...receipt of the telegraphic accounts ...t which the prices realized were ...erally expected, there has been ...lts and English are firmer, while ...c ₱ lb higher. The sales are ... do at 28½@29c; 400 do Straits, ...@24½c, all gold; and 50 slabs ...tes are in steady moderate ...ices; 800 bxs assorted have ... gold for I. C. Charcoal, and ...urrency.

...pper Market.

...athing is steady at 45, and ...ingot a speculative feel...sed upon light stocks, ... low figures the article ...tions have been quite ...es previously current; ...ly offered, and an ad... ; the sales aggregate ... small lots yesterday, ..., 27¼c, now held at

...ket.

...bbls River street ...ket active. Sales ...@1 12.

...vening dull and ... at $1 10½@1 11½

... consumption ...able crop ac...ring a specu... Sales 3 to ...0c for prime ...s 1865's, 15@

... Merino, ...c; Super...nwashed,

...RTED.

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...865.

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The Wauanita came in from Louisville, with the 78th Ohio regiment. She had not been discharged from the Government service last night.

The Kate Putnam will be towed to the Seventeenth Ward to-day. Capt. Anawalt, and the crew will leave for Pittsburgh in to-night's train.

The Amelia came in from Nashville yesterday. She is loading and will leave for Pittsburgh to day.

Louisville.

Thursday's *Press* says: The river was rising yesterday with 5 feet 3 inches water in the canal last evening by the mark. During the previous 24 hours it had risen 8 inches at the head of the falls and 2 feet at Portland, a very good rise for July. The weather was cloudy at times and rather cool for the season, with the thermometer at 85.

On the falls last evening there were fully 3 feet water in the pass, or Indian chute, and the river slowly rising.

The Cumberland river at Nashville yesterday was slowly rising, from the effects of the late rains in that locality, with thirty inches water on the shoals.

We learn that Captain Doughty from Red river, is in the city to try to charter or buy a boat to get cotton out of Red river.

We regret to learn, that Captain Hugh Campbell, of the Peytona, was very seriously wounded on the boat while she was aground, by a spar falling on him. He had his collar bone, and three ribs broken.

Cairo.

July 13.—Our port list for the past twenty-four hours is as follows: Argus, Pittsburgh, Arkansas river, 11 P. M.; Butler, Nashville, St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Superior, Memphis, Evansville, 3 A. M.; Citizen, New Orleans, Cincinnati, 5 A. M.; Admiral Farragut, Baton Rouge, St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Hard Times, St. Louis, Louisville, 10 A. M.; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis, Memphis, 12 M.; Commonwealth, St. Louis, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Armada, Evansville, return 8 P. M. River stationary. Weather clear and cool, with north wind. Business fair. Argus had 60 tuns private freight. The Argus reports 24 inches on Harpeth Shoals and falling. Superior, Citizen and Farragut light. The Farragut had 72 paroled rebels. The Hard Times had a full load. The Olive Branch and Commonwealth filled out her full of freight and people. The Nora reported yesterday with a full load of Government freight for New Orleans, re-shipped her cargo on the Olive Branch, and returns to Johnsonville for another trip.

The Petrolia fills out here with all she can carry. Captain Campbell is slowly improving and is out of danger. He remains here under competent nurses until able to be removed home.

The Nora and Victor had full Government trips. The Powell brought eighty-seven bales of cotton and a full passenger trip. She transported the First Illinois battery from Eastport to Johnsonville. They go to Nashville to be discharged.

St. Louis.

Thursday, July 13.—The *Democrat* says: Weather cool, but getting warm again. Business on our wharves fair, and tonnage in port lighter than usual, but will increase during the week, a large number of boats being due.

The Illinois and Upper Mississippi are rising, and the Missouri is falling. There is twelve feet of water to Cairo, ten feet to Keokuk, four feet on lower rapids, and five feet on the upper. There is four feet in the Illinois, six in the lower Missouri, and four feet from St. Joseph to Omaha.

The St. Johns, Captain Sousley, clerk Entriken, arrived from the mountains. She delivered her cargo there, and received a lot of robes, &c., and passengers, and returned to this port, suffering delays at various points above Omaha, from low water. Below will be found a synopsis of her log, giving the location of boats met and dates. We shall have a number of boats from the mountains within a few days. The St. Johns was freighted here with a general cargo by Messrs. Keiser, McPherson, How &c. She was absent from this port 3 and a half months, and brought here 70 bales robes for Robert Campbell and John S. Roe. The total amount of Montana gold dust brought down by her to St. Joseph and this port, was some $200,000. The boat was attacked on the way down by Indians, and Merrick, the first mate, killed, and the second mate wounded severely.

The Canada reports the Upper Mississippi rising slowly at and below St. Paul, with 3½ feet on Pig's Eye Bar, five feet on the Upper Rapids, and four feet on the Lower.

The Jennie Lewis, in last evening from Nebraska City, has the latest in regard to the Missouri, and that is not satisfactory. The bar at Morgan's Island, seventy miles below Nebraska City, has only four feet of water on it by the stick. The Jennie double tripped it from there. The Decatur and Forsyth, for Omaha, and other boats, had to put out there a great portion of their cargoes, and will make double trips, thus adding considerably to the expenses of their voyages.

The St. Paul *Press* of the 8th says: The river has risen at this point about two inches in the last 24 hours, which makes a rise of over a foot in all. We learn that on the 4th the Chippewa river had risen seven feet, and that the Mississippi had risen between three and four feet at Wabashaw.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R. Co.—Martin, O & B, 1 car loon; Sturgeon & Bro, 172 bgs oats.

Imports per Cleveland & Pitts. R. R.—Park Bros, 231 bl blooms; J M Howe, 57 pkgs copper; J Myar; 8,000 feet lumber; B Schmidt, 2 cars do; J B Canfield, 54 casks pearls; F Sellers, 100 bbls flour; Graff & R, 10 bxs cheese; McCullough & Co, 15 sks oats, 11 do shorts; Patterson & A, 21 sks oats; S Cooper, 10 kegs barley.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & Chicago R.R.—Graham & J, 100 bbls flour; J B Canfield, 279 pigs lead; F H Myers, 44 ter hams; Shomaker & D, 25 bxs soap; H Riddle, 30 bxs cheese; R Dalzall, 23 bxs cheese; J Wood & Son, 1 car metal; J J Ralya, 2 cars staves.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Ohio and Mississippi Transportation Co.

'PEOPLE'S LINE,'

DAILY BETWEEN

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS,

ST. NICHOLAS, - - MEEKIN, Master.
ST. CHARLES, - - WATTS, Master.

Will leave Cincinnati from line wharf boat, foot of Broadway, at 5 p. m.

Will leave Louisville from wharf boat, foot of Fourth street, at 12 m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the company's office on wharf boat.

JAMES GOOD, Supt., Cincinnati,
ap13-6m R. J. CAFFREY, Agent, Louisville.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENT.

1865.

NORTHERN LINE PACKETS,

FROM

St. Louis to Keokuk and Saint Paul.

One of the splendid side-wheel steamers of this line will leave St. Louis daily for Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Stillwater, St. Paul, and Minne-ha-ha Falls.

Through receipts for freight and passengers will be given to all points on the Upper Mississippi River, on steamers running from this port and connecting with Northern Line Packets at St. Louis.

Thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates. Apply to

JOHN FLACK, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents, or to
ap24 R. C. GRAY.

PITTSBURGH ADVERTISEMENTS.

1865. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1865.

MONONGAHELA RIVER

STEAM PACKET COMP'Y

Will run three daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Dunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE..........CAPT. S. C. SPEERS.
TELEGRAPH..........CAPT. D. BUGHER.
FRANKLIN..........CAPT. Z. W. CARMAC
GALLATIN..........CAPT. A. S. CARLILE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Owing to necessary repairs, the Noon Packet will be suspended until further notice. The Greensboro and Oil Region Packet will leave Pittsburgh daily, at 8 A. M.

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m., 12 m., and 6 p. m., except Sunday, when the departure will be at 8 o'clock, a. m.

The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 12 m.: Brownsville daily at 9 p. m.

Returning—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 7 a. m., 2 p. m., and 5 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 8 o'clock; Rice's Landing at 11 o'clock.

Leaves Monongahela City at 5 o'clock.

The line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised.

No Freights Received After 5 P. M.

For further particulars, inquire of
JAMES McDONALD, Agent,
At the Wharf-Boat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
L. COLVIN, Agent,
mh1 Brownsville, Penna.

Parkersburg Packet from Wheeling.

REGULAR PASSENGER STEAMER.
THE NEW AND FAST SIDE-WHEEL Steamer BAYARD, G. D. MOORE, Master, D. MOORE, Clerk, will hereafter run as a regular packet between Wheeling and Parkersburg, leaving Wheeling, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
BOOTH, BATTELLE & CO.,
je28 Steamboat Agents.

FOR PARKERSBURG, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE.
On THIS DAY, July 15th, at 10 A. M., the fine passenger steamer MINERVA, GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, commander, will leave as announced for the above ports.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
jy12 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

For Wheeling and Zanesville.
ON TUESDAY, July 18th, at 4 P. M. The regular passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. J. R. STULL, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
jy10 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

For Wheeling and Parkersburg.
MONDAY, July 17th, at 12 M. The light draught passenger steamer JOHN S. HALL, JOHN WOODBURN, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK, or
jy7 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

HENRY DÆWERITZ. JULIUS KIRMSE. JOSEPH LANG

DÆWERITZ, KIRMSE & CO.,
139 Third st., between Wood and Smithfield,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Manufacturers of Brewers' Kettles, Stills, Oil Tubes, ...er Pumps, Steam and Escape Pipes, Malt Kilns ...ll kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron, and blacksmith
jy30-1y

MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

JONES & LAUGHLINS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND CLAIR
BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON,
BRIDGE IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON,
GUARD IRON,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS, 16 and 20 lbs. to yard,
TRAM RAILS, punch'd and counter sunk,
BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS,
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
SHIP and BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS,
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS,
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.

Warehouse and Office,
120 WATER, AND 158 FRONT.

Branch House,
NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 RIVER ST.,
jy8 Chicago, Ills.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Solid Hub Car Wheels.
se17 No. 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNION MOWERS
PLOWS,
SULKY AND REVOLVING HAY RAKES
Hay Elevators, &c.,

Manufactured and for sale by
JOHN HALL & CO.,
Nos. 121 and 123, corner of Pitt and Liberty street,
my25-d&w3m PITTSBURGH.

H. LLOYD. GEORGE BLACK.

LLOYD & BLACK,
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,

Manufacturers of Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron; also, small T and Flat Rails, for coal and other mining purposes.

Warehouse, No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market streets,
nov2-6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.

Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 120 and 122 Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

UTILITY WORKS,
Corner of Juniata and Fulton Sts.,
MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Bedstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally. Jobbing in all kinds of light castings done promptly to order. Office No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap8

DUQUESNE WAGON AND FARM
IMPLEMENT WORKS.

Marion avenue, near Railroad Station, Allegheny City. All kinds of wagons, carts, timber wheels, drays, coal cars, wheelbarrows, store and baggage trucks, skids, straw and fodder cutters and masticators, four different patterns of horserakes. Also, steel rake and fork teeth suitable for all the different patent horse rakes in the United States. All made of best materials and warranted. Orders solicited from wholesale dealers.

nov5-1y C. COLEMAN.

MEDICAL.

SPEERS' SAMBURG WINE,
PURE, AND FOUR YEARS OLD,
OF CHOICE OPORTO GRAPE,
FOR PHYSICIANS' USE,
For FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS & INVALIDS.
EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.

Every family at this season should use the SAMBURG WINE, celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American Hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

AS A TONIC it has no equal, causing an appetite and building up the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable grape.

AS A DIURETIC it imparts a healthy action of the Glands, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic Affections.

SPEER'S WINE is a pure article from the Juice of the Port Grape, possessing medical properties superior to any other wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefiting ladies and children. *Try it once, and you will not be deceived.*

☞ Be sure the signature of ALFRED SPEER is over the cork of each bottle.

Sold by N. McCLARREN & Co., JOS. FLEMMING FRED. BRAUN, ALFRED J. RANKIN, and J. M FULTON. In Allegheny, by GEO. A. KELLY & Co. and S. R. CRAIG, and by all first class dealers in surrounding towns, who also sell the CASTELLA PORT BRANDY, a choice old article imported only by Mr. SPEER, direct from the vaults of Oporto. Trade supplied by B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & Co., and by A. SPEER, at his Vineyard, New Jersey, Principal Office, 208 Broadway, New York. 1y-3taw.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S

Female Regulating

PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and cannot do harm to the most delicate; certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

Dr. CHEESEMAN'S Pills was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of irregularties and obstructions which have consigned so many to a premature grave. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline. These Pills form the finest preparation ever put forward with immediate and persistent success. Don't be deceived. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you want the best and most reliable female medicine in the world, which is comprised in these Pills.

Dr. CHEESEMAN'S Pills have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each Box—the Price One Dollar per Box or 6 Boxes for $5, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills sent by mail, promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the Agent. Sold by Druggists generally.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
81 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh by JOSEPH FLEMING, corner Market street and the Diamond near Fourth. no20

TOBACCO—40 DRUMS PETERSBURG Plug Tobacco, just received and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
je30 Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

GOV'T SALES & PROPOSALS

GREAT SALE!

BY ORDER OF THE

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

THERE WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

Under direction of the Commandant, on

THURSDAY, THE 17th DAY OF AUGUST, 1865,

Commencing at twelve o'clock, noon, at the

U. S. NAVAL STATION,

MOUND CITY ILLINOIS,

The following

GUNBOATS AND OTHER VESSELS,

Lately composing a portion of the

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

Names.	Length		Breadth		Depth		Diameter of Cylinder	Length of Stroke
Argosy	156 ft	4 in	23 ft	9 in	4 ft	8 in	15 in	5 ft
Alexandria	89	9	15		5		10 in	3½ ft
Brilliant	154	8	33	6	4	11	16⅛	4½ ft
Collossus	155	2	31	9	4	2		
Curlew	150		32	1	4	6	15½	4½ ft
Cricket	154	1	28	2	4		13	4½ ft
Champion	145	8	26	5	3	8 5-10	15	6 ft
Exchange	155	3	33	5	4	10 5-10	16	4½ ft
Fawn	158	8	30	5	4	3	12	4 ft
Forest Rose	155		32	3	4	8	16	6 ft
Fair Play							16	6 ft
Fairy	157		31	6	4	4	14	5 ft
Gen'l Pillow	81	5	17	1	3	8	10	3½ ft
Gazelle							16	6 ft
Huntress	131	8	31	3	4	2	12½	4 ft
Juliet	155	6	30	2	3	9	13	3½ ft
St. Clair							15½	5 ft
Kenwood							16	5 ft
Little Rebel							18	24 in
Mist	157	3	30	4	4	4	12	5 ft
Marmora	155		33	5	4	9	15¼	5½ ft
Moose	154	3	32	2	4	6	14	4½ ft
New Era	137	1	29	6	4	6	10	4 ft
Nymph	161	2	30	4	4	2	14	3½ ft
Naiad	156	10	30	4	4	5	13	3½ ft
Naumkeag	154	4	30	5	4	6	14½	3½ ft
Paw-Paw							20	6 ft
Peosta	151	2	34	3	5	2	18	5½ ft
Prairie Bird	159	10	29	3	4	2	14	4 ft
Peri	147	6	28	2	4	6 5-10	13¼	4 ft
Romeo	154	2	31	2	4		12	4 ft
Robb	114	9	20		4		16	5 ft
Reindeer	154		32	9	5		16	5 ft
Springfield	134	9	26	11	4	4	10	3½ ft
Siren	154	7	32	3	5	1 5-10	18½	4 ft
Silver Lake	155	1	32	2	5	2	15	5 ft
Silver Cloud	155		33	6	5	4	16	5 ft
Tensas	91	8	22	5	3	7 5-10	11	3 ft
Victory	157		30	3	4	2	13	4½ ft
JdgeTorrence	179	1	45	6	7	6 5-10	20	8 ft
Ouachita	227	6	38		7	6	26	7½ ft
Tylor	180		45	4	7	8 5-10	22	8 ft
Volunteer							15	5 ft
Lexington	177	7	36	10	7		20	6 ft
TUGS.								
Daisy	73	4	13	10	6	10	22	22 in
Dahlia							18	20 in
Hyacinth							18	20 in
Ivy							16	18 in
Laurel							18	20 in
Myrtle	75	4	163		4	7	15	16 in
Fern							16	20 in

(Dimensions not given above will be furnished at time of sale.)

Together with their ENGINES, TACKLE, FURNITURE, &c., as will more fully appear in proper inventories and descriptions, to be exhibited to bidders at time of sale.

FIVE (5) PER CENT. of the purchase money must be deposited at time of sale, and the balance of the purchase money must be paid within SIX (6) DAYS thereafter.

BILLS OF SALE will be given by the Commandant, for the Navy Department.

These vessels were SELECTED WITH MUCH CARE, BY EXPERIENCED OFFICERS, with a view to their SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY for war purposes, and having been greatly strengthened, and kept in good repair, can, at small expense, be put in excellent condition for commercial purposes.

The attention of STEAMBOAT AND RIVER MEN throughout the Valley of the Mississippi is especially invited to this opportunity to secure staunch, light-draught vessels, admirably adapted to all stages of Western navigation.

Every facility will be given, and all information cheerfully afforded, to persons intending to purchase at this sale, on application to

COMMANDANT,
NAVAL STATION,
je26-7w MOUND CITY, ILL.

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1865.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 M., TUESDAY August 1, 1865, for the purchase of 2,300 MULES, in lots of fifty and one hundred each, at the places named below, viz:

HARRISBURG, Pa., 6 lots, 50 each.
4 lots, 100 each.
WILMINGTON, Del., 4 lots, 50 each.
2 lots, 100 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 6 lots, 50 each.
6 lots, 100 each.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., 4 lots, 50 each.
1 lot, 100 each.

These Mules will be put aside, each lot by itself, and will be free for the inspection of bidders at the places named respectively, for ten days prior to August 1.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young Mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can now be obtained at far less than their true value.

The successful bidders will be notified in person or by telegraph, and required to receive the animals on or before August 3, 1865.

This office reserves to itself the right to reject all bids that may be offered.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the Purchase of Mules."

Payment must be made in Government funds at the time of delivery.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division, Q. M. G. O. jy14-15t

SALE OF HARNESS AND SADDLES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1865.

There is on hand at this depot, for sale, about 18,000 sets of United States Harness, consisting of

123 Single Sets of Lead Horse Harness,
1,144 " " Wheel "
9,360 " " Lead Mule "
5,411 " " Wheel "
501 " " Lead Horse Ambulance Harness, and
1,427 Single Sets of Wheel Horse Ambulance Harness.

This Harness has been used in the public service, but is still serviceable for road and farming purposes.

Sealed proposals are invited for its purchase, in lots of 100 sets and upwards.

Proposals must plainly state what kind of Harness is bid for, whether wheel or lead, mule or horse; and for Ambulance Harness, whether wheel or lead.

Proposals are also invited for the purchase of several thousand worn Saddles of various patterns, in lots of 100 and upwards. Samples of Harness and Saddles can be seen at the Government Mall, in this city, on application to Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., corner of Twenty-second and G streets.

Proposals for the purchase of this Harness, &c., will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, August 1, 1865, and should be endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Harness," &c.

Payment, in Government funds, must be made upon the acceptance of the proposal, and prior to the delivery of the Harness &c.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all proposals which may be considered too low.

The sale of Harness at public auction advertised June 17, is discontinued.

The sale of Wagons and Mules is still going on, from day to day. Purchasers are invited to attend.

D. H. RUCKER,
jy10-tjy29 Brevet Maj. Gen. and Quartermaster.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE MULES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1865.

By direction of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Reading, Pa., MONDAY, July 17.
Easton, Pa., THURSDAY, July 20.
Philadelphia, Pa., MONDAY, July 24.
Pittsburgh, Pa., THURSDAY, July 27.

Two hundred serviceable Mules at each place.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war, as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at these sales at far less than their true value. The attention of both miners and farmers is especially invited.

Mules sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 a. m. Terms, cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division, Q. M. G. O. j53-13t

VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TENNESSEE

ROLLING WORKS.

We will offer for sale on the 2d DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, on the premises, the valuable Iron Property known as the

Tennessee Rolling Works,

with 6440 acres of Land, about 600 acres good Farming Land cleared and under fence, situated on the Cumberland River, fifty miles above the mouth, in Lyon county, Kentucky, embracing a large and complete Rolling Mill, a Forge with twenty Nobbling Fires, a Machine Shop containing Lathes, Boring and Planing Machines, with a Boiler and Engine to run separate from Mill, with a Grist Mill attached, a large Warehouse, Dry Goods Store, Brick Office, and a large number of Dwellings for workmen. Also about Forty Thousand Bushels of Stone Coal, and Sixty Thousand Bushels of Charcoal.

The above Iron Works have been in successful operation for a number of years, and the reputation of the Iron fully established, with a capacity for making Five or Six Thousand Tons of superior Charcoal Iron yearly—unsurpassed by any manufactory in the United States. The facilities for obtaining Pig Iron are superior to any establishment in the West, there being three Charcoal Furnaces within one to three miles of the Mill, capable of producing Seven or Eight Thousand Tons of Pig Iron yearly.

The facilities for obtaining cheap supplies of Corn, Pork and other articles, are unsurpassed.

Shipments of Iron can be made to the mouth of Cumberland River all seasons of the year.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Rolling Mill, Forge and Lands thereto attached, Tools, embracing Mill, Forge and Blacksmith Tools, and Weighing Scales, are to be sold on a credit of one, two and three and four years from date, with approved security, and lien retained until the purchase money is paid.

It is understood that the purchaser of the mill, lands and fixtures is to take the wrought iron and cast iron scraps, stone coal, charcoal, farming tools, carpenter tools, corn, hay, mules, cattle, hogs, iron safe and fixtures in office, wagons, carts, medicines, etc., and pay cash at a fair valuation, two disinterested men to fix said valuation; in case they do not agree, to call in a third man.

The object of the sale is to close up said business agreeably to the articles of co-partnership.

Capitalists wishing to invest in a profitable iron property will do well to examine the same, when competent men will be ready at all times to show the property, and give particulars until day of sale.

HILLMAN BROTHERS.

je21-tdct